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The Library of Congress QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

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PUBLISHED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO THE *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*

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The Papers of Baron Howard of Effingham

IN the summer of 1683, the Lords of the Committee of Trade and Plantations were astonished and not a little indignant to learn that Lord Culpeper was back in London and that His Majesty's Province of Virginia was once more without a resident governor. That colony, potentially so considerable a source of revenue to the royal treasury, had scarcely recovered from the convulsions of Bacon's Rebellion, and was very far from being brought into the regular way of conducting its affairs, which their Lordships aimed to impose upon all the plantations. It was not Lord Culpeper's first offense; on first going out to his government in 1680 he had spent less than 4 months in America and had hastened back to court almost as soon as the General Assembly had risen. It was during this first absence that the epidemic of plant cutting had run its riotous course in Virginia in the summer of 1681, when the poorer sort, and not they only, took direct action to reduce the crop and raise the depressed price of tobacco. Culpeper, when taxed with his irresponsible behavior, had been able to produce the written license of that amiable and easy-going monarch, Charles II, whose individual exemptions were frequently a cross to his ministers.

There was nothing to do but send Culpeper back to his government, armed with a revised and unequivocal set of instructions; but it was October 1682 before his Lordship could be got to sea. He made

some examples from among the rioters and stretched out his second residence in the province a month or two longer than the first; but he made no attempt to put through the program of legislation called for in his instructions, and he set sail for home in May 1683. This time he had no royal license to protect him; the Lords of Trade instituted a formal inquiry into his neglect, and on August 16, 1683, his commission was declared to be forfeited. On the following day they ordered that a new commission and new instructions for the governorship of Virginia should be prepared for Francis, Baron Howard of Effingham.

Their Lordships took the greatest pains in the preparation of these documents; they were in fact chiefly occupied with their details during the following 2 months. Their Secretary, the industrious William Blathwayt, made their demand upon Culpeper for a "particular account" in writing of the manner in which he had complied with his instructions. It was characteristic of Culpeper that he turned in the original copy of his instructions, with the "particular account" desired added in brief marginal paragraphs. Effingham's commission was drafted by the end of August, but the Lords of Trade did not complete their work upon his instructions until October 15. Nine days later, on October 24, 1683, the instructions received their formal date by the approval of the King in Council. They con-

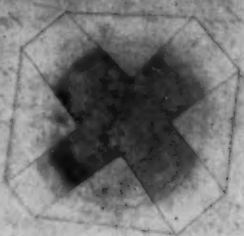
stitute an extremely important document in the development of British imperial policy. Based upon the instructions to Culpeper, as those were based upon earlier instructions to the Governor of Jamaica, they register a new continuity and precision in colonial administration. For the royal provinces, the governors' instructions were henceforward variations, as local circumstances dictated, upon the same basic text, and they served as a kind of constitution, defining the authority of the executive and the manner of its exercise.

Lord Howard of Effingham's own copy of his instructions, with the royal seal on the first page and the signature, "By His Maiesties Command," of the Secretary of State, Sir Leoline Jenkins, on the last, is a well-preserved and very handsome document. [See illustration.] Its 77 numbered sections are engrossed on 37 folio pages in an exceptionally regular and legible clerkly hand, Italian in character to the total exclusion of the old English elements still to be found in most clerical productions of the period, in London and Virginia alike. It is included in one of four volumes of the papers of Francis, Baron Howard of Effingham, lately deposited in the Library of Congress, practically all of which bear upon his service as Governor of Virginia from 1683 to 1689. Their owner is the Right Honorable Baron Monson of Burton, who has graciously authorized their use in historical research and in the preparation of this article, although he retains all rights of reproduction and of publication. Should he later remove them from the Library, he has agreed that the Library may photocopy them for its collections. The peerage of Howard of Effingham became extinct toward the middle of the eighteenth century, when these papers presumably passed to the collateral line of Monson. Their present calf bindings were provided by a Victorian Lord Monson, in the days before

mounting sheets and hinges became standard equipment; but the manuscripts still exhibit dust-stained corners or panels acquired when they lay in piles or packets in the muniment room at Burton Hall in Lincolnshire.

Francis Howard was born in 1643, the son of a simple baronet, Sir Charles Howard of Eastwick in Surrey. He succeeded his father in 1673, and in the same year married Philadelphia Pelham of the Sussex family which rose to such national eminence in the following century. Eight years later, in 1681, his cousin the Earl of Nottingham died. The earldom became extinct in the absence of a direct heir, but the barony of Howard of Effingham, also held by the late Earl, was heritable by his cousin, and Sir Francis Howard henceforward signed himself "Effingham." Apparently little or no estate was inherited with the title, and the disparity between his baronet's inheritance and his new dignity doubtless accounts for his willingness to accept a colonial governorship 2 years later.

Lord Howard of Effingham can hardly be said to have occupied the spotlight of history, or to be much more than a name known to a few specialists. The *Dictionary of National Biography* and the *Dictionary of American Biography* ignore him. The *Complete Peerage* asserts that he was a Whig, but no Tory ever asserted more inflexibly the royal prerogative. Prof. Herbert L. Osgood calls him a Catholic, as indeed many Howards were, but it is evident from these papers that his attachment to the Church of England was sincere and strong. The Virginia historical tradition presents him in no favorable light, which is not surprising when we consider that it stems from the son of his political enemy, the younger Robert Beverley. "This Noble Lord," Beverley writes scornfully in *The History and Present State of Virginia* (London, 1705), "had



Charles R

Instructions for
Our Right Trusty and well
beloved Francis Lord Howard
of Effingham Our Lieutenant
and Governor General of Our
Colony and Dominion of
Virginia in America and
in his absence, sole Commander
in Chief of Our said Colony.
Given at Our Court at Whitehall
the 24th day of October 1683. in
the 35th Year of Our Reigne

With these Our Instructions yo^u will receive
Our Commission under Our Great Seal of
England constituting you Our Lieutenant
and Governor General of Our Colony and
Dominion of Virginia in America.

Yo^u are therefore to fit yo^r selfe with all
convenient speed, and to repair to Our Colonie
of Virginia aforesaid.

First page of instructions given to Lord Howard of Effingham by the Lords of the Committee of Trade and Plantations, October 24, 1683.

as great an Affection for Money as his Predecessor, and made it his Business to equip himself with as much of it as he could, without Respect either to the Laws of the Plantation, or the Dignity of his Office." John Daly Burk, writing a century later, opines that "The colony had the justest grounds of indignation against Howard, and they had hoped, that the remonstrance of their legislature would have procured them a release from the government of a man become so odious to them by his insolence and tyranny" (*The History of Virginia*, Vol. II, Petersburg, Va., 1805). Another century, and Prof. Thomas J. Wertenbaker characterizes him as "unscrupulous, deceitful, overbearing, resentful, persistent" (*Virginia Under the Stuarts*, Princeton, 1914). In what respects his Lordship resorted to deceit, or needed to, the subsequent narrative does not inform us.

It is significant that the mildest judgment appears in the most recent survey of the period, Wesley Frank Craven's *The Southern Colonies in the Seventeenth Century, 1607-1689* (Baton Rouge, 1949), the first volume in the cooperative *History of the South*: "Lord Culpeper proved to be but a feeble instrument of the new policy, but in Lord Howard of Effingham, who took the oath as replacement for Culpeper in October of 1683, the Lords of Trade found a much more dependable man." This seizes the heart of the matter: Effingham was the agent of a centralizing policy, aimed to reduce unruly Virginia to an orderly, self-supporting, and profitable unit in a mercantile empire, and, insofar as he was loyal to his superiors and obedient to his instructions, he could hardly expect much popularity among the Virginians whom he was sent to govern. His 5 years in the province were an unrelenting struggle against the pretensions of the General Assembly, and Effingham,

knowing that the numerous enemies he could not fail to make would do their best to displace him by appeals and intrigues at home, was at pains to keep his record straight. For this reason the four volumes, fragmentary though they be, constitute a miniature archive of the Province of Virginia during these years.

It is fairly common knowledge that the archives of colonial Virginia preserved in the Province have been almost completely destroyed. This was at least in part because, at the time of Arnold's raid in 1781, Governor Jefferson's wagoners, charged with evacuating the Council records from Richmond, were stupid enough to deposit them in a magazine, which shortly became one of the first objectives of the enemy's destructiveness. (To be sure, this mishap might have been avoided if Mr. Jefferson had not waited until the last minute before taking steps to get them out of harm's way.)

That these local disasters have not plunged provincial Virginia into almost complete oblivion is due to these same Lords of Trade and Plantations whose policies Effingham sought to enforce. This body enjoined, soon after its constitution as a committee of the Privy Council in 1675, that copies of the more important public records in each royal province should be made and forwarded to them in London. These official copies, surviving many administrative changes, have become a part of the Colonial Office Papers in the Public Record Office, and from them twentieth-century Virginia archivists have been able to reconstruct more or less complete series of legislative and executive records. The too-frequent gaps suggest that in some cases the copies were not forwarded, or failed to reach their destination, or have disappeared from the archival series of which they once were a part. It now appears that during the 5 years of Effingham's administration, the available clerks were

kept busy in making a third set of copies for the Governor's personal use, part of which are now bound up in Lord Monson's four volumes. (It is of course quite possible that in some cases, instead of having an extra copy made, Effingham simply helped himself to the official copy which should have become a part of the province records. But this is not demonstrable, and is a far less likely alternative than the supposition of a third copy.)

Effingham's surviving papers contain journals of the House of Burgesses for the first two of the four sessions held during his administration, each certified by the Clerk of the Assembly—Thomas Milner, for the session of April–May 1684, and the elder Robert Beverley, for that of November–December 1685. The journal of the first session has been published by the Virginia State Library from the alternative copy in the Public Record Office, but the journal of the second, with 57 folio pages, constitutes a most valuable restoration of the records of representative government in America. That session was, of course, of great importance, for it was after its close that Effingham solicited and obtained a royal letter from James II dissolving the Assembly, dismissing Beverley from his post as Clerk, and declaring the Clerkship henceforth subject to the Governor's appointment. Its journal, however, is more than sufficient to clear Effingham of another imputation of vindictiveness, which appears in *The Present State of Virginia and the College*, the joint work of Henry Hartwell, James Blair, and Edward Chilton, presented to the Board of Trade in 1697 but not published until 30 years later. Two passages in this work assert that Effingham was responsible for turning out Colonel Milner, the Clerk of the Assembly of 1684, for his part in sending home a petition of the House of Burgesses which the Governor had intended, but failed, to sup-

press by an early dissolution. The journal of 1685 in the Effingham papers shows us exactly what happened, and incidentally gives us one of the very rare countings of votes in these early records. On Thursday, November 5, 1684, "Coll. Milner & Major Robert Beverley haveing both petition'd this house to be Clerk of the said house, The question is put which of them shall stand & be admitted to the same. Resolv'd there being 17 votes for Coll. Tho: Milner & 19 for Major Robert Beverley that he the said Major Beverley be admitted Clerke." And 2 days later the House ordered that the late Clerk, "possessed of the Assembly Records, journalls, bookes & papers do forthwith deliver the same into the hand & possession of Robert Beverley. . . ."

The Present State of Virginia has evidently confused the case of Milner with that of Beverley, but it is very far from indicating the actual reason for which Effingham procured the latter's dismissal by King James II. Another document of this Assembly preserved by Effingham along with the journal was intended to exhibit this reason and the main issue in the Governor's breach with the Burgesses. It is a copy, signed by Beverley and probably in his hand throughout, of the controversial "Act appointing Ports, Wharves, Keys and Places for landing and shipping all goods and Merchandizes," December 7, 1685, in two forms, first as passed by the Burgesses and then as engrossed. In the first Beverley underlines words or passages which the Governor and Council directed to be left out of the engrossed bill; in the second he writes in the left margin: "In place of the parragraph drawn under with lines, the following alteration & addition was proposed by the Governor & Councell." There follow the provisions for collectors' fees, the omission of which in the engrossed act Effingham took to be a piece of deep du-

plicity on the part of the Burgesses' Clerk. He refused to sign the engrossed act and sent word to the Assembly to make Beverley an example for his presumption. Beverley mildly protested that "hee thought that hee did not properly come in," and the Burgesses sustained him by taking responsibility for the omission and maintaining that, once an Act was allowed to be engrossed, it had the force of law and the Governor's signature was a mere authentication. Effingham contended that, in refusing to sign, he was exercising the power of veto inherent in the Governor as representative of the royal prerogative.

The collection further contains, in addition to these special copies, a transcript of all the acts passed at this Assembly, not in Beverley's hand but certified by him. Since the 11 statutes include the Port Act, whose passage and validity the Governor denied, this document must have been a further provocation to him. Beverley's form of certification was "Test^o. Robert Beverley Cl:Ass^{mbly}", with a neat flourish or loop under the final letters in which he inserted the last two numerals of the year. In this case the year is "86," and Beverley did in fact continue as Clerk through the session of October 21–November 17, 1686. Effingham wrote to solicit the royal letter on February 10, 1686, allegedly his first opportunity after the adjournment on the previous December 12, asking that it be on hand by October 20, to which day the Assembly had been prorogued. The letter, signed by the Earl of Sunderland, Secretary of State, by His Majesty's command, was everything that Effingham could desire, but it was not ready until August 1, 1686, and did not reach Jamestown until the Assembly had been in session, and Beverley in continuance of his clerical duties, for nearly a month. After the dissolution Effingham did not convoke another Assembly until the spring of 1688, by which

time Beverley was dead. On the first day of the session, April 24, Captain Francis Page appeared in the House of Burgesses and presented a commission from His Excellency under the seal of the province, constituting him their Clerk, entitled to all fees, dues and perquisites to the place usually belonging.

To return to the Burgesses' journal of 1685, its last page (*see illustration*) contains the final proceedings entered by the Clerk, and then Beverley's certification. Below this has been added, in the extremely crabbed hand of Effingham's clerk, "A Copie of his Excell:cy's speech at ye Prorogation of the House of Burgesses." Effingham said nothing of his design to obtain the royal letter, but claimed to have been lenient, that "you may bee Convinced of your Errors, wch I hope you will, when you have consulted wth your Pillowes . . ." Throughout his term, indeed, Effingham talked to the planters of Virginia as though they were unruly schoolboys. That he took some pride in his lectures is evident from another document in the collection, "What I spoke to the Assembly," a copy of six of his speeches at the four sessions in the hand of His Lordship's clerk, which is as obscure as his master's syntax.

The Governor and Council sat as the upper house of the provincial legislature and kept a separate journal of their proceedings on these occasions. Lord Monson's volumes contain legislative journals of the Council for three of the four sessions of the Assembly during Effingham's administration; only that for 1685, the companion piece of the Burgesses' journal just discussed, is missing. That for 1684 is unknown in any other copy, and an important augmentation of Virginia's colonial records. With the Burgesses' journal for 1685, it makes the legislative records of Effingham's administration, as collected

and published by the Virginia State Library, complete.

The Council, as the Governor's advisory body, had also executive and judicial functions and recorded such actions in a distinct journal. The papers include what is evidently a complete copy of this journal for Effingham's administration, at least down to June 20, 1688—he did not leave the province until March 1689, and there are records of at least three executive sessions after this date in the Public Record Office. Effingham's copy is a substantial document of 112 quarto pages, and its contents just about double the material copied from the Public Record Office and printed in the Virginia State Library's edition of *Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia*, Vol. I (Richmond, 1925). This doubling of the record hitherto available confirms the impression of the editor, H. R. McIlwaine, that the Governor and Council did not construe the order of 1680 by the Lords of Trade and Plantations as compelling them to send over complete copies of their executive journals, and that they sent copies only of what were considered the most important items. Especially the fact that in numerous cases a part, but not all, of the proceedings of a particular day have reached the Public Record Office, points in this direction.

Some new proceedings of April 24, 1686, display Lord Howard of Effingham in an unfamiliar light, rebuking royal officials for taking undue advantage of their situations. Captain John Crofts, commander of His Majesty's ketch *Deptford*, was called in and made to apologize, and was admonished by His Excellency "for the future, to behave himselfe as his Commission directs, not to be unfitly Severe to Such Ships as are qualified by Law, but to give them all lawfull encouragement in Trade. . . ." Next it was the turn of a

group of deputy surveyors, who were informed by the Governor that he expected them to be men of knowledge and integrity. And he "withall acquaints them, that it is a common grievance complained on by the Inhabitants, that when persons enter lands with Surveyors, It is an usuall Custome with them [the Surveyors] to say, that it [the tract of land] was formerly Entered, and soe keepe it themselves till they meet with Chapmen [*i. e.*, purchasers, a meaning now obsolete]." And it is a fact that effectively maintained land records in Virginia begin with Effingham's administration.

Yet another document in the collection has no known counterpart. It is a kind of register, filling 147 quarto pages, all in the same clerkly hand, which contains copies of more than 60 separate documents, beginning with Effingham's proclamation of February 21, 1684, that continued all civil and military officers and ending with the Latin bond of the first William Byrd, entered into on becoming His Majesty's Auditor of Virginia, June 1, 1688. (The preceding document, a letter from Effingham to Seth Southall, Governor of North Carolina, protesting against taxes levied upon the Virginians "living near unto Curratuck," is of later date, June 23, 1688. The coincidence of date suggests that this copy and Effingham's transcript of the executive journal of the Council were made about the same time.) At various times the executive proceedings of the Council conclude with an order that some document or documents "be Registered in the Councell Booke of this Colony." It is a safe guess that these 147 pages are a transcript of the Council Book or Council Register of Virginia for all but the last months of Effingham's administration. The original and all its fellows have long since perished, so that Lord Monson's deposit restores to us

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extinct.

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The record of Effingham's letters to the home government does not begin until February 20, 1685, a year after his arrival in America. It runs to 60 pages kept by the Governor's clerk, and it probably indicates the period at which the services of that worthy, who was certainly not retained on calligraphic grounds, became available. There are letters to Charles II and his brother, to the Lords of the Privy Council and of the Treasury, to the Commissioners of the the Customs and the Secretary of the Admiralty, and, with increasing frequency in the later pages, to the Earl of Sunderland, Secretary of State and Lord President of the Council, James II's principal reliance among his ministers. Effingham's letters to the mighty are replete with an obsequious servility, the reverse side of his habitual arrogance in dealing with the Virginians. A letter of December 22, 1687, which he included for King James, is characteristic of his courtly style:

May it please your Majestie

I dare not longer presume to interrupt your Majestie's greater thoughts haveing writt more at large to my Lord Sunderland, then humbly to beseech your Majestie to accept my sincerest Prayers that your Majestie may be Crowned with the fulnesse of temporall and Eternall Glory.

Your Majestie's etc.

The last letter copied, to Sunderland on November 28, 1688, is of the same stamp. Effingham wrote to express his great concern that he had not as yet "received any Commands or Directions under what stile and Title: & in what maner to Proclame the happy happy news of the birth of the Prince of Wales to the Inhabitants of this place." He had therefore not dared to do it lest he might err but was sure that the joys of the Virginians for so great a blessing, now stifled, would, when the word came, break out in the louder declamations,

in which none would bear a greater part than he. His Excellency could not know that William of Orange had landed at Torbay 3 weeks earlier, that James II would flee his kingdom in 2 weeks more, and that the "Prince of Wales" would spin out his years as the Old Pretender. If Effingham wrote any letters in his habitual vein to William and Mary before he left for home, at least he did not have them entered in the same book.

Another element in the collection consists of official copies of important papers furnished to Effingham by the home government. Among these are documents reflecting the centralizing process in other colonies: an order of chancery for entering judgment against the Massachusetts Charter, June 21, 1684, and the commission (June 3, 1686) of Sir Edmund Andros as Governor of the Dominion of New England, which threw the four northern colonies together into a single royal province. (Andros would succeed Effingham as Governor of Virginia in 1692.) The largest number, 16 separate copies, are concerned with the recovery of the Virginia quit-rents from Lord Culpeper. Effingham's nonchalant predecessor, even when he had been dislodged from the governorship, remained the owner, under the King, of the soil of Virginia, to whom all local grantees had to pay a small but vexatious annual sum known as a quit-rent. This was the consequence of a royal grant to Culpeper's father in 1649, and an even less judicious renewal to the son in 1673, 2 years before the stricter colonial policy was initiated. Culpeper was liberally compensated, being paid for all the arrearages which he claimed and receiving an annuity of £600 for 20½ years which was included in the military establishment, but, according to the letter of July 28, 1684, from William Blathwayt to Effingham in which a majority of these copies were forwarded, "upon

the whole matter His Lordship seems not at all satisfied with the determination of the Lords of the Treasury concerning him." Five of these Culpeper copies are duplicates; one of them is certified by Henry Guy, who was Secretary to the Treasury and who seems to have furnished Effingham with a set additional to that forwarded by the Lords of Trade through Blathwayt.

Including the one from William Blathwayt just cited, nine original letters to Effingham are contained in the volumes. While this is a mere fraction of what must once have existed, the letters are of much interest both as autographs and for their substance. The proprietor of Pennsylvania, William Penn, wrote on June 8, 1684, to warn Effingham that, as he had learned from the friendly Indians of his province, the northern Indians (Iroquois) had gone down to raid either the Piscataway (Maryland) or Virginia Indians. And he enclosed a book, not improbably one of his own composition. The Earl of Halifax, the great trimmer, wrote a letter of compliment and an offer of services from London on September 1, 1684. There are two letters from Effingham's cousin, the second Earl of Peterborow, as he signs himself, who had fought for the King 40 years before. That of February 9, 1686, exhibits the nature of the pressures in a Stuart court: Peterborow sought to intercede in favor of George Talbot, head of the Maryland Council in Lord Baltimore's absence, who in October 1684 had gone on board a royal warship in the Patuxent in a drunken and quarrelsome state and had stabbed to death the collector of the King's customs. Since Talbot "has heare very great freinds, that are in greate post and interest in this Court whoe doe all concerne themselves much for the safety and preservation of this Gentleman," Peterborow urged Effingham, into whose custody the prisoner had been delivered, to turn in a report in Talbot's

favor. "My lord when an unhappy thing is past there is noe recalleing men out of the Grave and wise men are willing to make freinds of the liveing." Talbot did escape hanging, but he had no further part in the government of Maryland.

We learn most about Effingham as a person from a series of 31 letters written by him to his adored wife, Philadelphia—all holographs and the only pieces from his hand in the collection. Lady Effingham was in poor health and did not sail for Virginia with her husband at the close of 1683. He found the separation very painful and wrote to her by every opportunity, protesting his devotion with manifest sincerity, however infelicitous and repetitious his letters may be. They confirm that his chief object in becoming a colonial administrator was the betterment of his estate. "You shall be sure," he wrote on February 23, 1684, "of all frugality possible from me and I know you will act the same. I find that £2500 per annum will be the full that may lawfully be made so that I hope to lay up £1500 per annum, and my owne estate." Later he found that he had been optimistic both as to his income and his expenses, but he did succeed in sending home bills of exchange for £800 before midsummer. These letters contain an occasional glimpse of Virginia, of which Effingham's first impressions were favorable enough. He took up his residence at Colonel Thomas Pate's house in Gloucester County. "Wee have a great many good neighbours both men and women, and those that live very well, and appear handsomely much better than what you had about Catsfeild except the best. So that any person that can content himself with a Country life may live as happily here as in any part in England, and as plentifully, but I judge little difference for charge." Lady Effingham came over to Virginia in the course of 1684, but the event

was tragedy. Her health continued to be precarious, and there are some very anxious notes of the following year from her husband, who had been forced to leave her on the province's business. On August 13 she died, and soon afterwards Effingham's own health broke down. The Council did not meet between June 12 and October 16, 1685, and the session of the General Assembly had to be postponed from October 1 until November 2. When it met, Effingham apologized for having to read his speech; his late illness, he said, had so impaired his weak memory that he could not retain it.

But he stuck to his guns until March 1689, when he went on leave to face a much altered political situation at home, and the charges of ex-Councillor Philip Ludwell. He was not encouraged to re-

turn but was permitted to retain the governorship and draw half of its salary until a new commission was issued to Andros in 1692. Effingham took a second wife in 1690 and lived until 1695. Virginia did not remember him with pleasure, but she had turned an important corner during his governorship; 5 years of tightened and careful administration made a difference. Henceforward the provincial government was considerably more effectual, the Indian menace abated, and the interior convulsions were quite at an end. The Glorious Revolution had ensured the survival of representative government, and the Old Dominion entered upon a long period of tranquillity, territorial expansion, population increase, and diffused prosperity.

DONALD H. MUGRIDGE
Fellow in American History

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Orientalia

THESE reports deal with publications in the field of Orientalia received during 1952, with the exception of United States imprints and certain materials that are more appropriately described in other articles regularly published in this *Journal* (e. g., law and music).

The following members of the Orientalia Division compiled the separate reports:

China: Arthur W. Hummel, Chief of the Division.

Japan: Edwin G. Beal, Jr., Chief, Japanese Section.

Korea: Evelyn M. McCune, Reference Librarian for Korea.

Near East: Olivia M. Lattot, Principal Cataloger, Near East Section.

South Asia: Horace I. Poleman, Chief, South Asia Section.

Hebraica: Lawrence Marwick, Chief, Hebraic Section.

China

Books in the Chinese language received last year number 3,078 titles in 4,646 volumes. This makes a total of 285,328 volumes in the Chinese collection. Because of the confusion of the times, the hindrances to authorship, and the impediments to direct contact with the mainland, the books received are markedly fewer in number than in prewar years. Except for those published in Formosa, there is a paucity of works of solid scholarship, though naturally there are some that have genuine worth. Those received from the mainland exhibit in one form or another the marks of governmental control, being written to substantiate or conform to an

inflexible political and economic theory. An article by N. Galov in the Russian periodical *Bibliotekar'* for May 1952 states that a third of the 10,406 titles published in China in 1950 were translations of works in the Russian language.

With a view to reshaping the political and cultural mentality of the people under their rule, the leaders of Communist China have ordered the preparation of new dictionaries giving the "correct" interpretations of old phrases and the meanings of the numerous clichés that are now in vogue. Such handbooks seem to be designed primarily for the use of the countless study groups that have been set up for the indoctrination of the masses. The institution in which many such works are compiled is the Peking Normal University. A pocket-sized dictionary, *Hsin ming-tz'u shou-ts'e* (Handbook of New Terms), was published in 1951; a larger one, entitled *Hsüeh-hsi tz'u-tien* (Learner's Phrase Book), appeared in the same year. A rather compendious English-Chinese dictionary, *Ying-hua ta tz'u-tien*, was published in 1950. In it the pronunciations are indicated by the International Phonetic Alphabet. An appendix of more than 600 pages contains thousands of Chinese words and phrases whose English equivalents can be found in the main body of the work. It is significant that these Chinese words and phrases are arranged in the order of a newly invented numeral system, simpler than the "Four Corner System" invented some 25 years ago.

The second issue of the *Chung-yang ts'ai-ching chêng-ts'ê fa-ling* (Collected

Regulations of the Central Government Relating to Economics and Finance) appeared in June 1951. This massive volume, with a fulsome introduction by CHOU En-lai, records the decision of various committees of the Communist government, not only on strictly financial matters, but on land reform, industry, trade, communications, labor, and agriculture. In addition, in January 1952, the Communist government inaugurated a *Ching-chi nien-pao* (Economic Yearbook), of 368 pages, in which the trade and financial conditions of foreign countries and of Hong Kong are appraised. Among other Communist works in this field is a bulky volume, entitled *Cheng-fu kung-tso pao-kao hui-pien*, which, as the title states, brings together the reports of local representative gatherings held in different parts of the country for the purpose of assessing the achievements of the party from October 1, 1949, when its control was finally established, to September 1950, when the work was printed. The language is on the whole rhetorical and hortatory, often punctuated with violent denunciations of America's cultural, economic, and political impact on the Chinese people in earlier years. It is significant that a *World Yearbook 1952* (*Shih-chieh nien-chien*), written in Chinese entirely from the Communist point of view, was published in Hong Kong. There is much in it pertaining to the organization, the regulations, and the new political divisions of the existing government of Communist China, as well as of Inner and Outer Mongolia and contiguous territories.

In September 1951 the so-called East China Military and Administrative Committee of Communist China published in two handsome volumes the regulations relating to all financial and economic matters in the area of its jurisdiction. Entitled *Hua-tung-ch'ü ts'ai-cheng ching-chi fa-ling hui-pien*, this compendium gives

the pronouncements both of the central government and of the provincial and local authorities down to May 31, 1951. Every aspect of the economic life of East China and the way it is organized is here clearly set forth—in theory at least, if not in all its actual operations. At intervals are speeches by Communist leaders. An appendix purports to give the texts of the agreements on finance, trade, and communications that have been concluded with Russia.

The folk art of China has not often been accorded the dignity of print. In 1951, however, there appeared in Shanghai a small book which reproduces in color 195 specimens of the so-called window-flowers (*ch'uang-hua*) made with paper and scissors by women of North China's rural areas. This delicate art is apparently confined to the Yellow River area—the provinces of Shansi, Shensi, Honan, Shantung, and Hopei. The specimens reproduced are from northeastern Shantung, in the area known as Po-hai. The compilation was made under local Communist direction and bears the title, *Po-hai ch'uang-hua chien t'ieh hsüan*. Designs of every sort are cut into brightly colored paper to represent animals, birds, flowers, popular legends, characters expressing felicitations, mottoes, etc. These creations are frequently pasted on windows, commonly at the top or the four corners. It is a dying art of which equally good, and perhaps even better, specimens might well be garnered in neighboring provinces before it is no longer practiced.

One of the few books of unquestioned scholarship received from China proper in recent years—a book in no way affected by current economic or political theories—consists of critical comments on the poems of YUAN Chên (779–831) and Po Chü-i (772–846). Since these two brilliant poets were friends of approximately the same age

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and since their poems shed light on the authors and on the times in which they lived, it has long been customary to publish them together. The comments are by the able historian TSCHEN Yinkoh, formerly of Tsing-Hua University. His book, published in Canton in 1950, has the title, *Yüan-Po shih chien chêng kao*. The Library's copy, presented by Dr. T. L. Yüan, former Director of the National Library of Peiping, may be the sole copy at present in this country, because of the sealing of the original stock by the local authorities. Mr. TSCHEN (normally spelled CH'EN) brings to bear on the more famous productions of these two great T'ang poets all the weight of his impressive scholarship—though never tediously or pedantically. After the manner of Western studies on *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*, he traces the sources in legend, history, and literature of, for example, Po's *Ch'ang Hên Ko* (The Everlasting Remorse). He not only throws new light on the poems but brings out many hitherto unknown facts of biography and cultural history. This work exhibits Chinese humanistic scholarship at its best, but unfortunately there are fewer examples of it today than in prewar years.

There appeared in Hong Kong in 1952 the collected essays of an ardent promoter of elementary education in southeast China named CH'EN Jung-kun (1862–1922), edited by three of his pupils and sponsored by an association organized to perpetuate his school and his memory. Referring to him by his courtesy name, the book is entitled *Ch'en Tzu-pao hsien-sheng chiao-yü i-i*. A native of Hsin-hui, a district near Canton, CH'EN took his Master's, or *chü-jen*, degree in the old examination in 1893. K'ANG Yu-hui (1858–1927) took his degree at the same time and place, and the two shared a common reformist zeal, though in separate fields. Except for a 4-month visit to Japan in the autumn of 1898, to

observe the newer education, CH'EN never traveled far from his native district or from Macao and Hong Kong. At Macao he conducted for many years a model elementary school, principally for girls. As early as 1899 he wrote reproachfully of the older methods of educating the young, recommended that the number of characters to be memorized be drastically reduced, held that only those textbooks be used that are graded to the comprehension of the learners, and urged that more attention be paid to the health of the pupils and to proper classroom equipment. The essays dealing with these and many other topics shed much light on Chinese primary education in ancient as well as modern times, for CH'EN was well-read in the history of education in his country. In 1907 he became a Christian—a step which he himself justifies in lucid and simple language. Though his name is not widely known throughout China, he left an indelible mark on the mentality of the inhabitants of the southeastern regions.

The Chinese text of some 160 well-known plays, of the kind long popular in Peiping, were brought together under the title *Hsi tien* and published by the Central Book Company in 4 volumes in Shanghai in 1948. Like most Chinese plays, the texts vary considerably, those here assembled having been taken from playbooks in actual use. Each play is prefaced by a list of characters and a synopsis of the story, which usually treats some famous episode in history. English translations of 33 of them can be found in *Famous Chinese Plays*, edited by Lewis Charles Arlington and Harold Acton (Peiping, 1937). The compilers of the *Hsi tien* modestly veil their identity under the pseudonym Nan Ch'iang pei tiao (Singers Who Recite Northern Tunes in a Southern Accent). Readers who wish to gain a truer insight into Chinese character and society can

glean much from the texts of these well-printed plays.

A former teacher at the National Central University, named CHANG Ch'i-yün, published in Taiwan in 1951 a work entitled *Min-tsu ssü-hsiang* (Ethnic Ideals) and another in 1952 entitled *Tung-hsi wen-hua* (The Cultures of the East and the West). The author, having read widely in Western literature, particularly those writers who have made a study of China, analyzes his country's traditional ideals in the light of what he has read. Though his books lay no claim to profundity or originality, his conversational style and his readiness to share his individual perceptions concerning many aspects of Chinese culture make his books pleasant reading. Being both a geographer and a historian, he interprets Chinese civilization from the standpoint of these two disciplines.

Slowly but steadily a body of literature about Taiwan (Formosa) is being fashioned in the Chinese language—resuming where it left off when the island was ceded to Japan in 1895. A convenient handbook on every aspect of the island's current affairs was published in Taipeh in 1950 under the title *T'ai-wan chien-she* (Formosa's Reconstruction). In this work the accent is on the financial, economic, agricultural, and industrial developments since the reoccupation of the island in 1945. A far larger compendium on the island and its government is the 1,100-page *Chung-hua min-kuo nien-chien* (Nationalist China Yearbook) for 1951. Though published in Taipeh, and primarily concerned with that government, it has much useful information about affairs on the mainland and in contiguous countries in Southeast Asia. An interesting sidelight on China's concern for good government is the appearance in Taipeh in 1951 of *Ching-ch'a t'zu-tien* (A Phrase Dictionary of Police

Administration). Compiled by Hu Fushiang and 30 other contributors, it is a far more comprehensive work than the title might suggest. Since the entries are classified according to subject matter, one can read at length on some aspect of public order and safety or refer in a separate index to a particular phrase. A feeling for history and exact dating pervades this unusual handbook.

Japan

Doubtless the most significant single group of Japanese material acquired during the year was a large collection of publications issued during the Japanese administration of Formosa (1895–1945), all of them out of print. Events of the past decade have brought Formosa to a position of great importance in Far Eastern affairs. The materials which the Library has acquired contain great amounts of information on this strategic area which can be found in no other form.

When the Japanese assumed control over Formosa in 1895, after the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese war, they were quite inexperienced in dealing with problems of colonial administration. In 1898 the Japanese Government applied the Japanese civil, commercial, and criminal codes to its own subjects in Formosa, but excluded non-Japanese from the application of the laws. Most of the inhabitants were persons of Chinese descent—principally from families in Fukien and Kwangtung Provinces—and there were also some 100,000 aborigines in the mountain regions. The Japanese soon recognized that if they were going to administer Formosa effectively they would need to inform themselves regarding the laws, customs, and beliefs of their non-Japanese subjects, as well as concerning the mineral resources, geography, and natural history of the area. Thus began a long series of investigations, the results of which

are embodied in the publications that the Library has recently acquired.

As early as 1898, a committee to study the laws and customs of the non-Japanese population was established in the Government-general. In 1901 this group became the Commission for the Investigation of Old Laws and Customs (Rinji Taiwan Kyūkan Chōsa-kai), under which name it continued until 1915. The principal report of the Commission was published in 13 volumes during the years 1910–11, under the title *Taiwan shihō* (Private Law in Formosa). This is divided into 4 main parts: immovable property; family and other personal affairs; movable property; and commercial matters and obligations. It is doubtless the most extensive and thorough account of the legal system of Formosa as it existed prior to the imposition of Japanese control.

The Commission also published reports of investigations into Chinese administrative and economic matters. *Shinkoku gyōsei-hō* (Administrative Methods of the Ch'ing Dynasty) was published in seven volumes during the years 1910–15. This work is useful for Western students, for it gives a fairly detailed description of Ch'ing administration, with citations of original sources. After obtaining from this secondary work a general understanding of an administrative method or problem, the student will often be in a better position to approach the primary works in Chinese, upon which original research must ultimately rest. Another publication of the Commission is a report of its studies in economic affairs, entitled *Keizai shiryō hōkoku* (2 vols., 1905), in which are discussed traditional practices in the fields of agriculture, industry, and commerce.

Some of the Commission's most valuable contributions were studies of the customs and practices of the aborigines who inhabit the mountainous regions of central and

eastern Formosa. It published two series of reports: *Banzoku chōsa hōkoku-sho* (7 vols., 1913–19); and *Banzoku kanshū chōsa hōkoku-sho* (9 vols., 1915–20). These anthropological and sociological studies—of which the Library now has complete sets—constitute the best available source material for the study of these people.

Certain other series, published by the Government-general, must be mentioned. One of the most useful and convenient is the comprehensive statistical annual entitled *Taiwan Sōtokufu tōkei-sho*. The Library of Congress set is now virtually complete from the first issue (for the year 1897, published in 1899) to the last (for the year 1942, published in 1944). Another important annual series is the *Taiwan jijō* (Conditions in Formosa), published from 1916 to 1944. This, together with the *Taiwan jihō*, a monthly publication of the Government-general, covering a wide range of subjects and issued from 1919 to 1945, and with the *Taiwan tōchi gaiyō* (An Outline of the Administration of Formosa), published by the Government-general in 1945, are valuable sources of official information concerning the Japanese regime.

In the *Quarterly Journal* for February 1946, p. 31–34, considerable attention was given to Japanese census reports, of which microfilm copies had been acquired. Very few volumes of Formosan census material were available in the Library at that time. Much progress has since been made by the purchase of these Formosan materials and through transfers from other Government agencies. The Library holdings of reports of the first census, taken on October 1, 1905, are complete. Holdings of the second census (October 1, 1915) are complete except for the preliminary report. Those of the third census, taken on October 1, 1920—which was

named the "first," since it was the first taken throughout the Japanese Empire—are also complete except for the preliminary report. The censuses of 1925, 1930, and 1935 are represented less completely, although in each case the Library now has the basic volume entitled *Kekka-hyō* (Tables of Results). The only available report of the 1940 census is the summary published on April 22, 1941, in the *Taiwan Sōtokufu-hō* (Gazette of the Government-general of Formosa). Other related series, of which the Library's holdings are now virtually complete, are the *Taiwan jinkō dōtai tōkei* (Vital Statistics of the Population of Formosa), for 1905 through 1942, and *Taiwan jōjū (genjū) jinkō (kokō) tōkei* (Statistics of the Resident Population), for the years 1905 through 1939.

The collection received by the Library contains, in *Taiwan zenshi* (8 vols., Taiwan Keisei Shimpō-sha, 1922), edited reprints of Chinese gazetteers of Formosa written during the Ch'ing Dynasty. There are also a large number of administrative histories of Formosa, a few works describing social movements that were subsequently suppressed by the Japanese, and many reports of agricultural experiments and other types of scientific work.

Among other notable accessions of the past year are the 1,318 issues, bound into 66 volumes, of *Kabuki shimpō* (Bulletin of the Kabuki Theater), complete from February 3, 1879, through December 26, 1891. There is no doubt that this series, which contains texts and synopses of plays, reviews of performances, and illustrations of scenes from the dramas (many of them in color), will be of great interest to serious students of the popular Japanese theater. Efforts are being made to acquire the remainder of the series, the last issue of which was published on March 12, 1897.

An important work of a very different

type, received while this report was in preparation, is the compilation of approximately 1,000 pages entitled *Shūsen shiryō* (Historical Materials Pertaining to the Termination of the Pacific War), compiled by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and published in May 1952. The compilers have not only used official records but have included pertinent sections of diaries, memoranda, and recorded conversations of persons connected with the task of bringing the war to a close. The compilers make no claim to have produced the definitive work on this sequence of events, but they have brought together a great deal of material from the Japanese side, and they state that they have made every effort to be objective in their presentation.

Korea

During 1952 the Korean Unit acquired about a thousand books, more than half of them publications dating from the post-war period.

One of the most active and competent research associations in Korea today is the War History Compilation Board. This group is organized as a bureau of education and information under the Ministry of National Defense. In 1951 it published a history of the first year of the Korean war, *Hanguk chōllan ilnyōn chi* (Korea in War, 1950–51). The imprint of the Munyōng Publishing Company gives Seoul as the place of publication, although the actual compilation was done in Pusan. The work has 880 pages and includes charts, maps, photographs of leaders, and other useful material. The book is divided into four parts: (1) General history of the war, giving the history of the growth of the Korean Ministry of Defense, of the Communist movement in South Korea, and of international and United Nations actions; (2) diary of the war, May 1, 1950, to June 30,

1951, including 19 maps and 89 war pictures; (3) source materials, laws, and ordinances, reports of United Nations Committees in Korea and the UN Command; and (4) statistics, and a list of the members of the Board under the direction of Yi Pyŏng-do, chairman, and Kim Sang-gi, vice chairman.

Another society actively engaged in research at the present time is the Chosŏn Ŏ Hakhoe (Korean Language Research Association). Founded in 1921 by some of Korea's most able scholars, the society has had a record of achievement in the face of overwhelming odds. A dictionary on which a committee of this society has been engaged had been 15 years in preparation, when, in 1942, more than 30 of the members were arrested by the Japanese; it was taken to jail by one of them and there kept for 3 years more. Finally, after the liberation, the Rockefeller Foundation subsidized the publication of this great patriotic work. In 1947 the first volume, containing all words beginning with "k," was published. The second volume, covering "n" through "m," came out in 1949, and on June 1, 1950, the third volume, "p" through "s," was issued. The complete work will fill six volumes. The first two were entitled *Chosŏn mal k'ŭn sajŏn* (Unabridged Dictionary of the Korean Language). The third volume was entitled simply *K'ŭn sajŏn* (Unabridged Dictionary) and the name of the society was changed, for political reasons, from Chosŏn Ŏ Hakhoe to Hangŭl Hakhoe. The books are large, the paper is of good quality, and the characters are clearly printed. The Hangŭl (i. e., Korean) word is printed in bold-face type; the Chinese equivalent (if the word is Sino-Korean) and the definitions are in standard type.

Another acquisition of the year is a good Korean grammar (*Chosŏn-ŏ munpŏp*) published in 1949 by the Chosŏn Ŏmun

Yongu-hoe (Korean Language Research Society) in Pyŏngyang. This is the co-operative work of 12 men, including the top-ranking scholars Yi Kŭng-no, Hong Ki-mum, and Kim Su-gyŏng. Yi Kŭng-no was formerly associated with the Chosŏn Ŏ Hakhoe. This research group was called into being by Cabinet Order No. 10, October 2, 1948, entitled "Decision Concerning the Korean Language," and the book has the merit of being official. It is divided into four sections: Korean phonetics, the formation of words, parts of speech, and the formation of sentences.

Two other dictionaries should be mentioned. The Sasŏ ch'ulp'an-sa (Dictionary Publishing Company) published in 1951 the *Sin chawŏn* (New Character Dictionary), containing 10,827 Chinese characters defined in phonetic Korean. This is important in that it is the first modern Sino-Korean lexicon, arranged as is Giles' dictionary of Chinese; it brings together all of the most useful compounds of a character and numbers them. The other is a much-needed American edition of Hyungki J. Lew's *New Life English-Korean Dictionary* and the *New Life Korean-English Dictionary*.

Among recent acquisitions of an official nature, the volumes of *Sokkirok* (Short-hand Record) of the Korean National Assembly are the most valuable. The Library has the complete set and has arrangements to acquire the current issues by exchange.

One of the most interesting scholarly works acquired during the year was Hyŏn Sang-yun's *Chosŏn yuhak-sa* (History of Korean Confucianism), published by the Seoul Minjung Sŏgwan in 1949. The book contains 17 chapters dealing with various periods and phases of Confucianism in Korea, from the Silla dynasty (57 B. C.-935 A. D.) through the Yi dynasty (1392-1910). No Korean scholar has ever attempted such a study. This work

is proof of the post-1945 enthusiasm among Korean scholars, as well as in Korean society at large, for good works on their own culture. The examination system in Korea is analyzed and Korea's relationship to China is discussed. Since this relationship was in many respects political, the book is more than a study of a philosophical and religious system. Prof. TAKAHASHI Tōru in his review of this work in *Chōsen Gakuhō* (May 1952), said that this type of work had not appeared before in Korea, China, or Japan and that therefore it should be widely circulated.

Among works in Japanese on Korean subjects the four issues of the *Chōsen Gakuhō*, just mentioned, should be noted. The articles in this journal, the organ of the Chōsen Gakkai, were written by some of the foremost Japanese scholars interested in Korean studies. Another work of significance in the Japanese language is the novel by a Korean, CHANG Hyōk-chu, entitled *Aa! Chōsen* (Ah! Korea), published in Tokyo in 1952 by the Shinchō-sha. It is a realistic and reasonably accurate account of the major factors present in the Korean war from its beginning to the fall of 1951. Student life, army life in both the North Korean and South Korean armies, betrayals by close friends, conditions in the prisoner-of-war camps—all these problems are presented in the course of the novel, which has been widely circulated in Japan.

The Near East

The Near East Section in 1952 added to its collections 516 Arabic, 364 Persian, 194 New Turkish, 92 Old Turkish, and 89 Armenian books. These figures do not include numerous magazines and government publications.

It is interesting to note that the Arabic material shows definitely that this lan-

guage is again becoming the great literary vehicle it once was in the Middle Ages. The Arab universities are now teaching most subjects in the Arabic language, and Arabic textbooks on law, science, history, and medicine are again coming into practical use in the schools. This proves that Arabic is a living language and is steadily adapting itself to the vocabulary of the modern scientific age.

The Syrian Government and the University of Syria in Damascus have generously sent a large number of their publications. The Syrian University Press, one of the great publishing houses of the Arab countries, publishes material in every field of learning. From the University was received a large shipment of material on history, Islamic studies, education, science, poetry, law in all its phases, medical books, and dictionaries. The University has given much thought to the selection of the books. Some of its professors, after visiting the Near East Section during the past year, have expressed their appreciation by presenting their most important publications of 1947 to 1952.

The Yemen Legation in Washington, D. C., presented to the Library seven important publications concerning its country's history and civilization, which were printed in Cairo. One of these is *Kitāb al-baḥr al-zadḥkhār al-jamī' li-madhāhib 'ulamā' al-amsār*, by Aḥmad B. Yaḥyā B. al-Murṭadā (Cairo, 1947-49). This five-volume theological and legal encyclopedia is a rich, well-arranged compilation.

Another interesting item is *Muṣṭalahāt 'ilmiyyah*, by Muḥammad Ṣalāḥ al-Dīn al-Kawākibī (Damascus, 1949), the fourth edition of a glossary of European scientific terms, translated into Arabic.

The Encyclopaedia of Islam (Leyden-London, 1913-38), is being translated in Egypt into Arabic with additions. The Li-

brary has received this translation through the Arabic letter "kh."

An unusual and especially interesting acquisition is the Arabic and English *Astronomical Dictionary*, by Mansur Hanna Jurdak, Professor Emeritus of Mathematics at the University of Beirut, published in 1950 by the American Mission Press in Beirut.

Another important reference book acquired this year is *Man huwa fī Suriyyah* (Who's Who in Syria) by George Fāris (Damascus, 1951). It includes the names of 1600 persons, diplomatic personalities as well as men and women of letters in every field, with biographical sketches, dates of birth, and occasional photographs.

An excellent book on Christian monasteries in Iraq, Syria, Egypt, and Jazīrat is *Kitāb al-diyarat* by Abi al-Ḥasan 'Alī ibn Muḥammad al-Shābushtī (Baghdad, 1951). This work, which is edited by Gurgis Awad from a rare manuscript, contains literary lore and political history up to the tenth century A. D.

The Near East Section has seen an encouraging growth in its law collection from Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt, and even North Africa. One of the most impressive compilations is *Majmū'at Majlis al-Dawlah* (Collection of the Decisions of the Council of State), published in Cairo in four volumes. This is an entirely new development in law, based on the French Conseil d'État, which resembles in certain ways our Supreme Court in administration. We also received *Majallat Majlis al-Dawlah* (Journal of the State Council), edited by 'Abd al-Razzāk Aḥmad al-Sanhūrī (Cairo, 1950-51). This is an important legal work which covers research studies in general law, commentaries on religious laws, decisions of courts administration, and collections of important documents in law and administrative organizations.

A new law publication, *al-Qānūn al-madanī* (Civil Law), Iraq Ministry of Justice, 1951, No. 40, dealing with the new Iraqi civil law will prove useful to those who are interested in civil rights.

The Library has received the first volume of the *Ta'rikh madīnat Damashq* (History of the City of Damascus) by Ibn 'Asākir, edited by Ṣalāḥ al-Dīn al-Munajjid (Damascus, 1951). The name Ibn 'Asākir is common among Arab authors, but the best known is the historian of the city of Damascus. This monumental work, which when completed will run to 80 volumes, will undoubtedly be one of the most important primary sources for research connected with the history of Syria and its people up to the time of the author's death, in A. D. 1176. The book is well documented and indexed.

One of the most noteworthy accessions is the two-volume work, *Diwān Ibn Ḥayyūs*, the collected poems of Ibn Ḥayyūs, a native of Damascus of the eleventh century. This beautiful edition, printed in Damascus in 1951, is the product of the most careful and studied scholarship of Khalil Mardam Bey. Following a long and detailed introduction are several photographs of various folios of the manuscripts which were used in the preparation of this work.

A new history of Lebanon is *al-Islām wal-Masīhiyyah fī Lubnān* (The Moslems and the Christians in Lebanon) by Hashim Daftar Dar al-Madanī and Muḥammad 'Alī al Zu'bī (Beirut, 1952), a brief survey from ancient times up to the present, which places great emphasis on creating good will between Christians and Moslems.

Interesting and informative is *al-Nisā' al-'arabiyyāt* (The Arab Women) by Karam al-Bustānī (Beirut, n. d.). The author discusses the outstanding Arab women, and their place in history, poetry, music, and war. Another book on a similar subject is *al-Qurān wal-mar'at* (The

Quran and the Women) by Muḥammad Izzat Darūzah (Sidon, 1951), dealing with women's place before Islam and their duties and rights in the family of Islam.

In classical and modern literature the Library also has a rich collection. Among many new additions this year, one worthy of mention is *Darāsāt al-aghānī* (A Study of the Book of Songs) by Shafiq Jabrī (Damascus, 1951). The Book of Songs is considered the most celebrated and important work in Arab literature, constituting basic source material for all Arab history. This scholarly study is presented as the first research of its kind.

We have received a number of books on music, one of which is *al-Musīqa al-ʿIrāqīyah fī ʿahd al-Maghūl wal-Turkmān* (Iraqian Music under the Mongols and the Turkmans) by ʿAbbās al-ʿAzzāwī (Baghdad, 1951). This work deals with "Arabian music and its development in Iraq, musicians and their work."

Within the past 2 years our Persian collection has grown considerably, due to the steady flow of materials from that area. An important acquisition is *Farhang-i juḡhrāfiyāʾi-yi Irān* (Geographical Dictionary of Iran), published in Tehran, 1949-50. It is arranged according to administrative district names and towns. The Library now has volumes 1-7 and volume 9.

Another impressive work is *ʿAbbāsnāma* by Muḥammad Vahīd Ṭahir Qazvinī (Arak, 1950), a history of Iran during the reign of Abbas II (1642-63).

A Persian translation from Arabic on the subject of philosophy and religion is *Kashf al-maḥjūb* (The Unveiling of the Veiled) by Abū Yaʿqūb Sejestānī, edited by Henry Corbin (Tehran, 1949). It is interesting both for the history of Ismaili doctrines and for the early development of Persian prose.

An important acquisition in the field of language and literature is *Kitāb ḥadīqat al*

ḥaqīqa va shariʿat al-ṭarīqa (The Garden of Truth and the Law of the Path) by Abū al-Majd Majdūd ibn-i-Ādam al-Sanāʾī al-Ghaznavī (Tehran, 1950). This is the first complete critical edition of the work which inaugurated the long series of *Sūfi mathnavīs* and served as model to Jalāl-al-Dīn Rūmī for his famous *Mathnavī-yi maʿnavī*.

Also significant in this field is *Kitāb ʿatabat al-kataba* (The Gate for Secretaries) by Muʿayyid al-Daula Muntakhab al-Dīn Bādī ʿAtābak al-Juvainī (Tehran, 1950). This is important for the history of Iran and for the development of Persian prose.

Another noteworthy addition to the Section's Persian collections is the *Fihrist-i kitābkhāna-i Majlis-i shūrā-yi millī* (Catalog of the Library of the National Parliament) by Ibn-i Yūsuf Shīrāzī, volume 3 from *Nashriyyāt-i kitābkhāna* (Tehran, 1939-43).

Through the wise selection of the late Dr. John Kingsley Birge, the Library of Congress acquired a well-rounded Turkish collection, in both Old and New Turkish alphabets. His helpful advice will be missed by the Near East Section.

This year we have added books in all fields of knowledge which will be useful to students as well as government agencies. Many law books, mostly in the Ottoman Turkish alphabet, have arrived.

Students of law will be interested to learn that the Library now has a complete set of *Cerideyi muhakemeh* (Journal of Courts), published in Istanbul, No. 1-1154 (1296-1319 A. H., 1878-1901). This is bound in 23 volumes. Also we have received through transfer *Cerideyi Adliye* (Journal of the Ministry of Justice), published in Istanbul, No. 1-68, (1324-30, 1907-11), bound in seven volumes. These additions to the collections contain much basic source material for legal and historical

review rarely found in complete sets.

At the end of the nineteenth century, in a period of absolute despotism, a group of young men began a short-lived but important literary movement in Turkey with the motto "Art for Art's sake." Their periodical, *Servet-i-funoun* (The Wealth of Art), bound in nine volumes, has been acquired by the Library (Istanbul, 1308-12 1890-94).

We have received the first six volumes of an encyclopedia, *Iktisat ve ticaret ansiklopedisi* (Encyclopedia of Economy and Commerce), complete through the letter K. (Istanbul, 1946-51).

Another reference work worth mentioning is *El Sanatlari* (Handcrafts) by Kenan Özbel (Ankara, 1949), an artistic book illustrating all types of hand-made articles including needlecraft, designs, weaving, pottery, costumes, and tapestries.

In the field of poetry we have received *Yeni şiirler* (New Turkish Poetry) collected by Yaşar Nabi (Istanbul, 1950).

Ziya Gökalp, a sociologist, a great thinker, and an inspiring poet, has written *Türkçülüğün esasları* (The Basis of the Turkish Cultural Movement). The third edition (Ankara, 1950) has been received by the Library.

Useful to anyone planning research on Turkey is *Istanbul Kütüphaneleri rehberi* (A Guidebook to the Libraries of Istanbul) by M. Gökman (Istanbul, 1951), listing the libraries, their addresses, and the days and hours of their opening.

South Asia

During the course of the past year the Library's collections relative to the countries of South and Southeast Asia have been augmented by a continuous influx of new publications, whose variety and volume amply demonstrate the keen interest and scholarly energy that are being applied to

this area of the globe. A record of all these acquisitions, conveniently arranged by subject, is to be found in the issues of a publication which was initiated early in the year, entitled *Southern Asia: Publications in Western Languages, a Quarterly Accessions List*. This valuable reference tool owes its existence to the joint sponsorship of the Library of Congress, the Joint Committee on Southern Asia of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Wenner-Gren Foundation. Since this publication is a complete record of all monographs in Western languages accessioned by the Library, the present report may be fittingly limited to a brief discussion of several significant items in the indigenous languages of the area and a few others in English which are felt to merit special notice.

A collection of several hundred publications in the Nepali and Newari languages was acquired through Mr. LeRoy Makepeace, who was then Publications Procurement Officer for the Department of State in South Asia, during a week-long sojourn in the capital city of Katmandu. This collection consists for the most part of books and periodicals published in Katmandu itself, but a fraction of them was produced in Banaras and Calcutta, where a considerable number of Nepalese reside. There can be little doubt that it represents fairly accurately the literary output of Nepal during the past decade. Apart from many works of a purely literary character, both original compositions in Nepali and Newari and translations, it embraces an extensive variety of subjects, amply attesting to the catholicity of taste of the Nepalese reading public. Among the numerous translations into Nepali of well-known Sanskrit works may be mentioned those of the *Abhijñāna-śākuntala* and *Vikramorvaśīya* of Kālidāsa, the *Kirātārjunīya* of Bhāravi, the *Rāmāyaṇa*, and the *Bhagavadgītā*. There is a

complete series of all acts passed by the Government of Nepal since 1936 and published up to the time of Mr. Makepeace's visit to Katmandu in January 1952. Particularly noteworthy are those pertaining to fundamental rights and individual freedom. The collection also includes a complete set of the *Nepal Gazette* (Vol. 1, No. 1, August 6, 1951, to No. 23, January 14, 1952), a weekly publication containing important governmental announcements, in addition to Volume 52 of the *Gorkha Patra*, covering the period from April 17, 1951, to January 14, 1952. The latter is an influential newspaper published thrice weekly in Katmandu.

A word of gratitude is due Gen. Kaiser Shamsheer Jang Bahadur Rana for his gracious gift of 31 of these Nepali books from his personal library.

An unremitting and untiring interest in the augmentation and improvement of the Library's collections on Jainism has been evinced by Muni Jambuvijayaji, a prominent member of the Jain community in India and a Tibetologist of considerable repute. Throughout the past year he presented scores of Jain texts, commentaries, and treatises of various sorts in Gujarati, Prakrit, and Sanskrit, and he has asked several of his co-religionists to submit copies of their own publications. Since many of these works are out of print, the Library owes Muni Jambuvijayaji and his friends a double debt of gratitude, both for his generous and unstinting gifts and his genuine concern for the development of its holdings.

The Bengali collections were enhanced by the addition of many new editions of Rabindranath Tagore's works, published by Visva Bharati, the institute he founded at Santiniketan, Bengal. These are nicely designed and printed from clearly legible type. The Library may now justly consider itself proud of its collections of the

great Bengali poet's works, which, counting those in English and translations into other languages, number several hundreds.

The well-known modern Hindi writer, Shri Govind Das, a famous dramatist, presented 29 volumes of his own authorship to the Library last year. This magnanimous gift followed his recent visit to the Library to see the special collections under the custody of the South Asia Section.

A decade has passed since the P. E. N. All-India Centre published the first volume (*Assamese Literature*, by Birinchi K. Barua) in its series on the literatures of the various languages of India. During the first few years three more volumes were added to the series: *Bengali Literature*, by Annadasankar Ray and Lila Ray; *Indo-Anglian Literature*, by K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar; and *Telugu Literature*, by Prof. Poolla T. Raju. Seven years were to pass before another volume appeared, that on *Sanskrit Literature*, co-authored by K. Chandrasekharan and Brahmasri V. H. Subrahmanya Sastri and published in 1951. This latest volume is divided into two main parts, the first consisting of an account of the history and growth of Sanskrit literature, with chapters devoted to certain of the more important classes of writings; the second part, which occupies a large portion of the book, is an anthology of translations from the Sanskrit made by the authors themselves from what they regard as some of the most outstanding and typical works.

Students of Indian history will welcome Mohibbul Hasan Khan's *History of Tipu Sultan* (Calcutta, 1951), the most recent attempt to recount the facts of Tipu Sultan's eventful life, which, as the author points out in his prefatory remarks, has thus far been treated with too little attention to detail and a general lack of fairness. The book is amply provided with footnotes, and an exhaustive bibliography

is appended, in which annotations are given in the case of primary sources in Persian.

Towards the end of 1947 Mr. V. R. Khedker of the Geological Survey of India was entrusted with the task of preparing a summary of all available data regarding the mineral resources of the Damodar Valley, the most highly mineralized region in India. The results of this assignment have been published in a work entitled *Mineral Resources of the Damodar Valley and Adjacent Region and Their Utilization for Industrial Development* (Calcutta, 1950). A full chapter is devoted to each of the minerals occurring in the valley and several maps are included in a special pocket provided for the purpose.

In his preface to *Economic Life in the Vijayanagar Empire* (Madras, 1951), the author, T. V. Mahalingam, states that although history may consist in part of a mere chronicling of events, wars, conquests, and court intrigues, it is nevertheless the social, religious, and economic forces that have influenced nations. This book on the great empire of Vijayanagar, whose history covers more than three centuries (1332-1672), is concerned with the main currents of economic life in this empire and is an attempt to view Vijayanagar history from a previously little-studied angle. It is intended as a supplement to the author's *Administration and Social Life under Vijayanagar* (Madras, 1940).

It has been said that the solution of nearly all the economic problems of India requires a knowledge of national income, and to this end Shri Gopal Tiwari has made a major contribution in his book entitled *Economic Prosperity of the United Provinces* (Bombay, 1951), in which he attempts to estimate the prosperity of the United Provinces during the 18-year period between 1921 and 1939. In collating his data he has worked along the lines pio-

neered by Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao and even suggested how certain improvements in the latter's methods may be effected. Dr. Tiwari's work is well documented and amply furnished with statistical tables indicating his findings. A bibliography is appended.

All beginners in the study of Sanskrit are familiar with the story of Nala and Damayanti as it occurs in the *Vanaparvan* of the *Mahābhārata*. This delightful love story as versified by the twelfth-century Tamil poet Puhāṇḍi Pulaval has been translated into English iambs by the Rev. Maurice Langton in Volume 4 of "Indian Research Series" under the title *The Story of King Nala and Princess Damayanti* (Madras, 1950). The translator regards Puhāṇḍi's work as one of the great narrative poems of the world, and he has endeavored to convey the impression and flavor of the Tamil original by adopting a somewhat archaic style marked by poetic clichés.

Anyone who has been confronted with the frequently frustrating task of obtaining sufficient biographical information concerning prominent Indians will appreciate the new publication by Jagdish Bhatia entitled *Celebrities* (New Delhi, 1952). A full page is given to each biography, and most of them are accompanied by a photographic likeness. This book differs notably from other Who's Whos by the inclusion of information on the personal tastes, views, and achievements of the persons delineated, and thus the biographies are everywhere pervaded by the warmth of personal acquaintance.

Useful for providing a general and readable account of the history of Indian nationalism from its earliest beginnings at the time of the so-called Mutiny of 1857 to its culmination in independence is K. R. Bombwall's *Indian Politics and Government* (Delhi, 1951). There are two long chapters on the new constitution of India

which seek to present an analysis and interpretation of some of its salient features. Each chapter in the book is supplemented by a convenient summary of its contents and there is a bibliography of several pages at the end of the volume.

Probably every student of India's religious history has heard of the ancient sect or order of ascetics known as the Ājīvikas, several times mentioned in the inscriptions of Aśoka. But apart from the article by A. F. Rudolf Hoernle in the *Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics* and the published researches of Dr. B. M. Barua, there existed until recently no systematic and reliable account of this interesting but relatively obscure religion, which was founded by Makhalī Gosāla, a contemporary of Mahāvīra and Buddha. Dr. A. L. Basham has therefore performed a genuine service in attempting to elucidate its history and teachings in his erudite book, *History and Doctrines of the Ājīvikas, a Vanished Indian Religion* (London, 1951), in the writing of which he used numerous sources hitherto untapped in the study of Ājīvikism. The author's survey covers the whole gamut of the history of this religion, commencing with its earliest origins and extending to its ultimate extinction in the fifteenth century A. D.

All students and scholars who have engaged in any serious study of Indian education are acquainted with the compendious work by Syed Nurullah and J. P. Naik entitled *A History of Education in India during the British Period* (Bombay, 1943). They will be pleased to note that a second, thoroughly revised edition of this important publication was issued in Bombay in 1951, which brings the account of the history of education down to August 15, 1947. The subject matter has in general been arranged chronologically rather than topically, and several sections have been

rewritten in order to reflect the findings of latest research. Particularly noteworthy features not found in the earlier edition are an appendix on education in the Indian States and an extensive bibliography.

A vast body of poetical literature in the Sindhi language, transmitted orally through the centuries in Las Bela State, Pakistan, has been reduced to writing and critically surveyed by N. B. Baloch in his book *Belayan-ja-bola* (Karachi, 1951). He has devoted enormous industry to the painstaking task of recording all the poems he found on the lips of the inhabitants of this state, presenting the compositions of 31 poets, together with biographical sketches. The introduction and first four chapters contain a discussion and survey of the various aspects of Sindhi poetry and in particular of that produced in Las Bela, while the remaining chapters contain the texts and biographies. Many of the poems reflect the social and cultural conditions of the society in which the bards lived and will prove enlightening to students of sociology. Except for the preface the entire book is written in Sindhi.

The absence of a concise but fairly comprehensive handbook of information on the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan has long been keenly felt by students concerned with gathering reliable data on this area. Records of the progress made by the various departments of this province have existed, to be sure, in the form of special numbers of the fortnightly journal *Frontier Information*, which have been issued every year on the anniversary of Pakistan's independence. However, in spite of the undoubted utility and worth of these annual summaries, a more detailed and extended work of reference remained a desideratum. An attempt to fill this need has been made by the Information Department of the N. W. F. P. in its new publication entitled *The North-West Frontier*

Province Year Book 1952, published in the capital city of Peshawar. It contains chapters on the people and their customs, language and literature, administration, mineral wealth, progress since Partition, and the frontier States of Amb, Chitral, Dir, and Swat. There are several appendices of statistical and other useful information.

The Ministry of Finance and Revenue of the Union of Burma has issued an important official report which presents Burma's economic problems within the framework of the nation's economic budget. It is entitled *Economic Survey of Burma, 1951* (Rangoon, 1951). This publication, made possible largely through aid rendered by the Technical Assistance Program of the United Nations, gives for the first time an estimate of Burma's national income in the postwar years. The report includes data which will enable the economist to assess more completely than at any time in the postwar years how the activities and expenditures proposed by the Burma Government for the year 1951 and the policies underlying such activity will affect the economy of Burma as a whole.

Another official document of Burma, which furnishes primary source material for the agricultural economist, is the *Report of the Land and Agriculture Committee* (Rangoon, 1949). This four-volume report presents the findings of an official committee which was established to examine all questions pertaining to the ownership, distribution, tenure, and utilization of land in Burma, and particularly to make recommendations regarding the acquisition and retention of land by the agriculturist. The four parts deal with tenancy; land alienation; agricultural finance, colonization, and land purchase; and regulation of money lending. The full documentary texts of the Tenancy Bill, 1938, and the Money-lenders Bill, 1940, are included.

W. D. Reeve's *Public Administration in Siam* (London, 1952) is an examination of the system of administration as found within the Government of Thailand, telling about its development since the establishment of the limited monarchy in 1932, and, in the light of the merits and defects of the system, giving recommendations for possible improvements. The discussion includes information on the following subjects: national debt and sources of revenue; use of foreign advisors; organization of ministries and departments; legal and judicial system; education; and civil service under the absolute monarchy before 1932 and under the constitutional regime after 1932.

A publication which presents observations and recommendations based on a brief study of the educational situation in Thailand by a mission authorized by the Fundamental Education Division of UNESCO is entitled *Report of the Mission to Thailand, February 10 to March 5, 1949* (Paris, 1950), by Sir John Sargent and Pedro T. Orato. The mission first ascertained the numerous problems which confront the schools of Thailand, and it then indicated how the schools of Thailand could best cooperate with the various departments of government in promoting the common welfare of all the people.

American Embassy Despatch No. 652 from Saigon, *Annual Economic Report* (Saigon, 1951), provides a survey of economic developments in Indochina during the year 1950. The subjects discussed in this unpublished report are: the Pau Conventions; the Scientific, Technical, and Educational Mission of the United States; finance; industry; labor and manpower; agriculture and livestock.

A study which describes the main outlines of demographic development, assesses the potentials for future population change, and indicates the nature of the problems

to be encountered in Malaya is *Population Growth in Malaya: An Analysis of Recent Trends* (London, 1952) by T. E. Smith, who served for some years in the Malayan Civil Service.

An historical account of the Institute for Medical Research at Kuala Lumpur on the occasion of its half-centenary is *The Institute for Medical Research, 1900-1950* (Kuala Lumpur, 1951). Following an introductory chapter dealing with the historical, racial, and cultural background of Western medical practices in Malaya, historical data are given about the Institute and the Malayan Medical Services. The biographical retrospect chapter provides short sketches of the medical men associated with the Institute.

An anthropological study which presents data about certain aspects of the social and political organizations of the Minangkabaus, who inhabit the western part of central Sumatra, and the emigrants from Minangkabau who settled in Negri Sembilan, a Malay state on the west coast of the Malay peninsula, is *Minangkabau and Negri Sembilan: Socio-political Structure in Indonesia* (The Hague, 1952) by P. E. de Josselin de Jong.

Psychological Aspects of the Indonesian Problem (Leyden, 1949) by P. M. van Wulfften Palthe, a Dutch psychiatrist and former Rector of the University of Indonesia in Djakarta, describes certain psychological predispositions within the Indonesian mind, which the author contends were factors underlying the turbulent political developments in Indonesia. The violence and the revolutionary movement prevalent in that area in the postwar years is analyzed.

The latest statistics about the population of the different political subdivisions of the Philippine Islands is to be found in an official document issued by the Bureau of Census and Statistics, *1948 Census of the*

Philippines: Population Classified by Province, by City, Municipality and Municipal District, and by Barrio (Manila, 1951).

The Philippine Prison System, an unpublished thesis prepared at the University of Santo Tomas, Manila, in 1952, is a penological study by Alfredo M. Bunye, who spent almost a quarter of a century in active prison administration and who for some years has been the Superintendent of Bilibid Prison, the central national penal institution of the Philippines. It records important historical data regarding the development and progress of the Philippine prison system.

Hebraica

Perhaps the most noteworthy event of the year under review from the acquisitions standpoint was the trip by the Chief of the Hebraic Section to Europe and Israel, which, incidentally, afforded him an opportunity to participate en route in the Twenty-second International Congress of Orientalists at Istanbul, September 15-22, 1951. The exchange of ideas and information with Semitists and orientologists of international repute from many corners of the globe did not fail to leave its mark and was of much help for the later stages of the trip.

The 3-month mission concentrated on obtaining non-literary material relating to contemporary life in Palestine and Israel, such as accounts and proceedings of societies, municipal reports and technological monographs, and journals and transactions of learned and literary societies or of groups associated with special professions (e. g., veterinary medicine and architecture). Especially did we desire to procure the publications of the leading foundations and institutes, including everything issued by the Hebrew University, the Haifa Institute of Technology,

the Israel Institution of Standards, the Research Council of Israel, and the Weizmann Institute of Science. Similarly, we sought material put out by political bodies and parties, and all the important Israel imprints relating to the War of Independence and to wartime life and activities. The information contained in the writings of the scattered peoples now returning en masse to Israel from many East European, North African, and Middle Eastern countries was considered of value. And it is most gratifying to report that the purpose of the trip, which was to broaden the Library of Congress acquisitions program for Hebraica, Semitica, and Judaica and to investigate the possibilities of establishing exchange arrangements with learned and official institutions, was fully accomplished. Important Semitic publications that were not in the collections, as well as Judaica in Slavic languages, publications in Yiddish from countries within the Soviet orbit, and Israel writings on linguistics, topography, and sociology, were procured, and it was possible also to fill gaps on Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Somaliland.

The ready assistance and the manifold, varied and cordial expressions of interest in the work of the Library of Congress by the press and the community in Israel, by professional colleagues, bookdealers, authors, and laymen alike, were appreciated. Mr. Avraham Shadmon and Dr. Simon Gitter of Tel Aviv; the distinguished author and bibliographer Mr. Getzel Kressel of Holon; the Librarian of the Knesset, Dr. Kurt Wallach; the Director of the Libraries Department of the Ministry of Education and Culture, Dr. Hayyim Bar-Dayyan; the Chief of the Archives and Library attached to the Office of the Prime Minister, Miss Sophie A. Udin; Dr. Kurt Wormann, Director of the Jewish National and University Library; and its Chief Recommending Officer, Mr. Shlomo Shunami,

contributed in no small measure to the success of the acquisitions trip.

In all, 655 Hebrew titles in 687 volumes, 45 in Yiddish, and 35 in Semitic were purchased as a result of the trip. On an exchange basis, 146 Hebrew titles were received from the Israel Institution of Standards, including 18 bound volumes of newspapers. Three hundred and eighty titles in 435 volumes, consisting mostly of Palestine Government publications, came from the Archives and Library of the Israel Government in Tel Aviv. As gifts were added 42 titles on Africa from Dr. Attilio Scaglione, of Rome, Italy, and 16 volumes from Moshe Oved, Maecenas of Yiddish literature, in London, England. From the Hebrew University have come 1301 titles in 1388 volumes. In addition to 38 volumes of publications by faculty members and graduates, 558 volumes of Yiddish imprints from the U. S. S. R. were selected from among the disposable duplicates of the Jewish National and University Library in Jerusalem. Eighty-five books and pamphlets came from the Libraries Department of the Israel Ministry of Education and Culture.

Authors, publishers, and organizations presented 88 volumes; and through copyright our holdings were enriched by 48 titles in 98 volumes. Transfers, mostly from Post Office sources, accounted for 62 titles in 105 volumes. A visit to the Library and Archives of the Yiddish Scientific Institute—YIVO of New York City—resulted in the acquisition of 65 Hebrew and 184 Yiddish pamphlets, 58 volumes of Judaica and Semitica, 236 titles of books and brochures in Yiddish and 363 serial pieces of 48 titles in categories not recorded in the Library of Congress. Through the blanket-order arrangement with the Hebrew University authorities were added 308 titles in 332 volumes, making a total of 2,436 titles in 2,956 volumes. But,

however impressive the figures, they fail to convey adequately the value of the publications, the rarity of many of them, and their contribution to this expanding branch of study and research.

The present paper shortage did not preclude publication of several current Israel bibliographies. The Israel Association of Publishers, which, in cooperation with the Education Department of the Federation of Labour, distributes the monthly lists of new imprints, deserves commendation for its prompt recording of them. The chapters on Israel's literary output in the annuals of the leading daily *Davar* and the Government's yearbooks and the specialized local bibliographies of many once-flourishing Jewish communities which appeared in the latest numbers of the scholarly *Kirjath sepher* also merit praise.

Much progress was registered in the elusive field of serials. For a list of 400 Government publications which appeared during the first 3 years of Israel's existence we are grateful to the Government Archives and Library. A mimeographed list of Government publications received by the Library of the Knesset covers much of the same ground. Serving a very useful purpose is the trade list of Sela', a private agency, which lists all Israel newspapers and periodicals, giving frequency, place, price, language, and party or organizational affiliation. It facilitates selection from a plethora of 323 titles, in a dozen languages, published in a country whose per capita extent of book readership is second only to that of New Zealand.

With regard to content of the current publications, one notes a strong surge toward topical subjects. Works on the War of Liberation and in memory of the fallen, on the new State, on the ideology, organization, projects, problems, and prospects of the Hebrew workers' movement are of high quality and unique in the literature

of the Middle East. The increasing number of memoirs, autobiographies, and memorial volumes, and of encyclopedias, of both a general and specialized nature, is striking and understandable in view of the rapid Hebraization of the country. Ittamar Golani, Yitshak Zanur, Yehoshu'a Gluberman, Ephraim Guber, Yitshak Livneh, and Amos Fein have special volumes devoted to their memory. *Lidemutam* (Tel Yosef, 1949/50) and *Asher shikalnu* (Nah olal, 1951) are general biographical collections.

Sixty years of Rehovoth, residence of the late President of Israel, are described in Moshe Smilansky's *Rehovot; shishim shenot hayyeha taran-tashay* (Tel Aviv, 1951). The structure, jurisdiction, and operations of the Knesset, Israel's Parliament, are treated in Asher Tsidon's *ha-Keneset* (Tel Aviv, 1951).

The Department of Education of the Federation of Labour financed the first major venture into bibliography by the Hebrew poetess Leah Goldberg with a volume entitled *Belles Lettres in Hebrew Translation* (Tel Aviv, 1951). The increasing circle of scholars carrying on research on the 'Ein Feshkha Hebrew scrolls will acclaim A. M. Habermann's *'Edah ve-'edut, megillot qedumin mi-midbar Yehudah* (Jerusalem, 1952) for its comprehensiveness. Aside from the texts of the *Habakkuk midrash* and the Manual of Discipline, the Documents of the Damascus Covenanters discovered by the late Solomon Schechter, with vocalization and punctuation, it has a 30-page glossary of peculiar terms and expressions found in them. While only a selected bibliography of studies in Western languages is appended to it, the list of Hebrew works about this important discovery includes newspaper articles on the subject.

A welcome accession is the first volume of the new, revised and enlarged edition

(Tel Aviv, 1952) of the bibliographical lexicon of Hebrew literature, *Bet 'eked sefarim*, originally published in Antwerp in 1935. Its four volumes will contain more than 50,000 titles printed in Hebrew characters from 1474 to 1950, and will include works in many languages besides Hebrew and Yiddish. Accompanying alphabetical indexes of authors and of titles arranged by subject enhance its value. Its author, Bernhard Friedberg, a leading Hebrew bibliographer and a survivor of the Nazi reign of terror, embodied in it upwards of 50 years of painstaking research. The initial volume, covering the letters "alef" to "zayin" and enumerating 8,576 titles, will prove a major reference tool to the librarian, scholar and bibliophile.

Sheluḥe Erets Yisra'el (Jerusalem, 1951) by Abraham Yaari, Keeper of Hebraica at the National and University Library of Jerusalem, treats comprehensively the history of the missions from the Land of Israel to many countries of the Diaspora from the destruction of the Second Temple to the nineteenth century. The Hebrew translation of President Eisenhower's *Crusade in Europe* (Tel Aviv, 1951), for which the President wrote a special section on the history of the Jewish Brigade in Europe during World War II, enjoys much popularity. Seven volumes of the works of Y. L. Peretz, father of modern Yiddish literature, the centenary of whose birth was celebrated this year, appeared in a Hebrew translation by Shimshon Meltzer (Tel Aviv, 1947-51) and received the Zvi Kessel Prize.

Of great merit and particular interest to scholars everywhere are the researches on Hebrew and Semitic linguistics, on the Bible, Palestinography, and the Middle East. The extensive projects of public works which brought to light many remains of the past also initiated fine studies about them. The Israel Exploration Society re-

sumed many of its old operations which had been interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities, and launched on a series of new ones with the Government Department of Antiquities. The Israel Defense Forces in their penetrations of the Negev and other unfrequented localities shared in the preservation of archaeological sites and treasures of the past and in reporting about them. The belief is gaining ground that searches of the caves on Israel's borders will result in discoveries of stores of manuscripts. Much of the new information has been incorporated in periodical literature, but a good deal was reserved for jubilee volumes. *Minḥah li-Yehudah* and *Sefer hayovel* are among the dozen *Festschriften* received and edited by the former Rector of the Hebrew University and Supreme Court Justice Simḥah Assaf. The former honors the sixtieth birthday anniversary of Rabbi Judah Zlotnick and the latter the seventieth birthday of Nahum Halevi Epstein. *Sefer Dinaburg* (Jerusalem, 1951), edited by Yitshak Baer on the completion of 30 years of scholarly research and 25 years of educational service by the present Israel Minister of Education, Professor Ben-Zion Dinaburg, must not be overlooked.

In a genre new to this type of literature and very revealing is the book of caricatures and cartoons lampooning the regime of austerity, new immigrants, black market activities, military draft, and many other contemporary subjects, from the pen of Josef Bass in *Hayu zemanim* (Tel Aviv, 1952), which may best be translated as "Those Were the Days."

That the coveted Bialik Literary Award for Judaica should be won by a Prime Minister striving tirelessly to build a new country came as no surprise to those who followed Mr. David Ben-Gurion's career. It was a humble reward for his *Be-hilaḥem Yisra'el* (Israel Under Arms), *he-Hazon*

(The Vision) and *Derek* (A Way)—collections of essays and articles published in Tel Aviv, 1948–1950, in several editions. And to conclude on a familiar note, what would approximate one of our best sellers,

Nathan Alterman's *ha-Tur ha-shevi'i* (The Seventh Column), an anthology of political verses published at Tel Aviv in 1948, enjoyed the largest circulation, with 23,000 copies.

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Philosophy and Religion

TO give at least a rough idea of the extraordinary variety of opinion represented in the Library's most recent acquisitions of current philosophical literature, it may be advisable to select works from such differing fields as epistemology (general theory of knowledge, including the philosophy of science and the philosophy of religion) and aesthetics (including the philosophy of religious art). Exact science, now rightly considered as one of the major subjects or the principal subject of any philosophical theory of knowledge, and, on the other hand, poetry and the arts, are certainly extremely different from each other in their ultimate aims as well as in their means of expression. There is an astonishingly rich diversity of possible approaches to these different topics in our contemporary philosophical and religious literature.

Epistemology

On the extreme left wing of a general theory of knowledge, the proponents of logical positivism and its variegated cognates—reaching far beyond the original "Vienna Circle"—have, especially in the last few years, indulged in a literary productivity almost as rich as that of their metaphysical opponents, the existentialists.

The central figure of the original "Wiener Kreis," Moritz Schlick, all of whose earlier works are in the Library of Congress, is now further represented by his posthumous *Grundzüge der Naturphilosophie* (Vienna, 1948) and by its English translation, *Philosophy of Nature* (New York, 1949). This small book mainly

comprises the lectures on the philosophy of physics which Schlick delivered at the University of Vienna in the summer of 1936, before his tragic assassination at the hands of a lunatic. Schlick's work has, of course, nothing in common with the metaphysical philosophies of nature developed before Galileo and in the age of German idealism, and modern romanticism; he determinedly replaces all these speculations by a new epistemology of science. Within the consistent empiricism of this epistemology he rejects the strict application of the principle of causality in contemporary physics, in connection with Heisenberg's uncertainty relation; but he also rejects the most radical theories of conventionalism in the philosophy of science. In his *Gesetz, Kausalität und Wahrscheinlichkeit* (Vienna, 1948), he further qualifies his statement on causality by insisting: "Where the quantum theory sets a limit to casual knowledge . . . this does not mean that further laws of events must remain unknown to us but it means that further laws . . . cannot be assumed because it makes no sense to ask about further laws."

Much of the work of the younger members and associates of the Vienna circle has recently been concentrated on "probability logic," which Rudolf Carnap, formerly professor at Prague University and now at the University of Chicago, identifies with inductive logic, i.e., with the theory of inductive reasoning, that reasoning by which the method of the sciences is distinguished from merely deductive or demonstrative reasoning (See Carnap's *The Nature and Application of Inductive*

Logic, Chicago, 1951, p. III.) In his two-volume work, *Probability and Induction*, of which the first has appeared under the title *Logical Foundations of Probability* (Chicago, 1950), Carnap considers the concept of probability as "the degree of confirmation of a hypothesis (or conclusion) on the basis of some given evidence (or premises)." His later publication, *The Nature and Application of Inductive Logic*, is merely a reprint of sections of the 1950 work, while his *The Continuum of Inductive Methods* (Chicago, 1952) is planned to be part of the second volume of his *Probability and Induction*. In these writings Carnap deviates from earlier theories of probability developed by Richard von Mises (whose *Wahrscheinlichkeit, Statistik und Wahrheit* appeared in Vienna in 1951 in a third revised edition, following a Spanish translation of 1946 in Buenos Aires), and by Ronald Aylmer Fisher, Hans Reichenbach, Abraham Wald and others. Carnap considers the methods of these thinkers only as possible methods within a continuum of others. In this way he tries to overcome the disadvantages of previous theories of estimating frequencies by offering other theories within his infinite continuum, which permit us to determine the optimum inductive method in any given possible universe. (See *The Continuum of Inductive Methods*, p. iii.)

Along with these latest publications of the most systematizing mind of logical positivism, a growing number of the exponents of the movement have presented interpretations of the fundamental issues of epistemology, with only slight variations from one another: Hans Reichenbach, formerly professor at Berlin University and now at the University of California, in his *The Rise of Scientific Philosophy* (Berkeley, 1951), in the English translation of his *Wahrscheinlichkeitslehre*, entitled *The Theory of Probability* (2d ed., Berkeley, 1949), and in

Philosophy and Physics (Berkeley, 1948); Philipp Frank, formerly professor at Prague University and now at Harvard, in the second enlarged edition of his *Modern Science and its Philosophy* (Cambridge, Mass., 1949), and, to a certain extent, in his *Einstein* (Munich, 1949); and Max Black, of Cornell University, in his *Critical Thinking* (2d rev. ed., New York, 1952), especially in Part III of the work, and in his *Language and Philosophy* (Ithaca, 1949), particularly the chapter on the "Justification of Induction" and the criticism of Count Alfred Korzybski's "General Semantics" in its contrast to the semantics of logical positivism. Worthy of mention also is Professor Black's introduction to *Philosophical Analysis* (Ithaca, 1950), a collection of essays by the logical positivists Herbert Feigl, Margaret MacDonald, and other American and English thinkers having comparatively close ties with the neo-positivistic movement.

Other collections of epistemological articles by logical positivists and conceptual analysts such as Friedrich Waismann, Gilbert Ryle, and John Wisdom are *Essays on Logic and Language*, edited by Antony G. N. Flew (Oxford, 1951), and *Structure, Method and Meaning, Essays in Honor of Henry M. Sheffer*, edited by Paul Henle, Horace M. Kallen, and Susanne K. Langer (New York, 1951)—a volume which contains contributions in other fields as well.

The most comprehensive and best-balanced statement of neo-positivism is Richard von Mises' *Kleines Lehrbuch des Positivismus*, first published in 1939 and translated into English under the title *Positivism, a Study in Human Understanding* (Cambridge, Mass., 1951). In the introduction to this new edition, Von Mises dissociates himself from those ultra-radical positivists to whom metaphysics is "nonsense" and significantly indicates for certain types of metaphysics a highly ex-

pressive meaning in line with poetry, fine arts, and music. In his epistemology of ethics Mises leaves room for more constructive solutions than does Philipp Frank in his *Relativity, a Richer Truth* (Boston, 1950) or Reichenbach in the chapter on "The Nature of Ethics" of his *The Rise of Scientific Philosophy*, or Alfred Jules Ayer in the American edition of his successful *Language, Truth and Logic* (New York, 1952), which contains, along with other additions to the first edition of the work, two pages of a rather skeptical nature about "the emotive theory of values."

No less skeptical, in this respect, is the most renowned positivist of our time, Bertrand Russell. Among his recent publications are several of epistemological relevance, such as *Human Knowledge; Its Scope and Limits* (New York, 1948), and *The Impact of Science on Society* (New York, 1951). In addition to these volumes the Library acquired a microfilm copy of the typescript of *Bertrand Russell's Construction of the External World* by Charles Andrew Fritz (Ann Arbor, 1950); an anthology entitled *The Wit and Wisdom of Bertrand Russell*, edited by Lester E. Denonn (Boston, 1951); "a pictorial biography," *Bertrand Russell, O. M.*, by H. W. Leggett (London, 1949), and the very useful *Bertrand Russell's Dictionary of Mind, Matter and Morals*, edited by Lester E. Denonn (New York, 1952), to which Russell contributed a preface.

Practically all the champions of logical positivism are vitally interested in the criticism of standard linguistic means which in all languages contain deep wisdom; but it is only the "wisdom of the primitive" and they are therefore no longer adequate for the expression of modern scientific truth. In *Semantics and the Philosophy of Language; a Collection of Readings*, edited by Leonard Linsky (Urbana, 1952), logical positivists such as Carl G. Hempel and

Carnap unite with logicians such as Willard van Orman Quine and Alfred Tarski and with the distinguished independent positivist Clarence Irving Lewis to refine the linguistic expression of philosophical thought. *Readings in Philosophical Analysis*, edited by Herbert Feigl and Wilfrid Sellars (New York, 1949), combines contributions by C. I. Lewis and C. J. Ducasse with those of logical positivists, such as Ernest Nagel, Kasimir Ajdukiewicz, and others.

Percy Williams Bridgman's fame is mainly based on his outstanding achievements as a physicist, for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize. In his extremely influential epistemological writings, such as his recent *Reflections of a Physicist* (New York, 1950) and the American edition of *The Nature of Some of Our Physical Concepts* (New York, 1952), his "operational analysis" and his distinctions between "instrumental," "paper-and-pencil," and "verbal" operations are much in line with logical positivism.

The periodical *Philosophical Studies*, edited by Herbert Feigl and Wilfrid Sellars, is almost exclusively devoted to problems connected with logical positivism. In addition, the views of contemporary positivism are presented in *Philosophy of Science*, edited by C. West Churchman; *The Journal of Symbolic Logic*, edited by Alonzo Church and others; *The British Journal for the Philosophy of Science*, edited by A. C. Crombie; *Analysis*, edited by Margaret MacDonald, A. J. Ayer, A. E. Duncan-Jones and others; and to a considerable extent in *Theoria*, edited by Ake Petzäll and C. W. K. Gleerup.

As was very often the case in earlier times, empiristic epistemology is, at present, principally centered in the Anglo-Saxon world but it is certainly not limited to it. Of recent positivistic publications outside England and the United States the follow-

ing may be mentioned: Béla von Juhos' *Die Erkenntnis und ihre Leistung*, Part I, *Die naturwissenschaftliche Methode* (Vienna, 1950), with its emphasis on "Konstatierungssätze" (verifiers in contrast to verifiable hypotheses) and its attacks against the necessity of endless verifications of all empirical statements; Hans Regnéll's thesis entitled *Symbolization and Fictional Reference, a Study in Epistemology* (Lund, 1949); General Charles Ernest Vouillemin's *Science et philosophie; unité de la connaissance* (Paris, 1945), which essentially follows the line of positivism pursued by Louis Rougier, Schlick, and Enriques. One also finds numerous articles in the Italian periodicals *Sigma*, *cognoscenza unitaria* and *Methodos*; a special issue of the *Revue internationale de philosophie*, Vol. IV, No. 11, 1950; the "international journal" *Synthèse*, published in Bussum, the Netherlands; the Argentinian quarterly *Episteme, Teoría de las Ciencias*, edited by Luciano Allendo Lezama and Armando Asti Vera; and a Japanese periodical, *Shisô no kegaku* (Science of Thought), urging, at least in its first issues, the importance of contemporary positivism.

Several histories of logical positivism have also appeared in recent years: *The Development of Logical Empiricism* by Joergen Joergenson, the well-known Danish logician (Chicago, 1951); an earlier Danish version of this treatise, *Den logiske empirismes Udvikling* (Copenhagen, 1948); and *Der Wiener Kreis; der Ursprung des Neopositivismus* by Viktor Kraft (Vienna, 1950), which treats of the early development of the neo-positivistic movement to 1938.

As critics of logical positivism at least five authors may be mentioned who, in turn, are also in opposition to one another. They are the Englishmen C. E. M. Joad and Maurice Campbell Cornforth, the

German Hermann Wein, the Dutch Willem Frederik Zuurdeeg, and the Indian Satischandra Chatterjee. In *A Critique of Logical Positivism* (Chicago, 1950), Joad concentrates his attack almost exclusively on Ayer's *Language, Truth, and Logic* and objects to all its positivistic teaching as contradictory to common sense as well as incompatible with any sound standards of morality.

The British Marxist Maurice Cornforth is represented in the Library's collections by the English edition of his *In Defence of Philosophy, against Positivism and Pragmatism* (London, 1950), the American edition of the same work (New York, 1950), and a Russian edition of 1951; by his *Dialectical Materialism and Science* (London, 1949), and by his *Science versus Idealism, an Examination of "Pure" Empiricism and Modern Logic* (London, 1946), the American edition of the same work entitled *Science and Idealism* (New York, 1947), and its Russian edition under the title *Nauka protiv idealizma* (Moscow, 1948). In all these works Cornforth can certainly claim to be an aggressive representative of the extreme leftist political party program; but his defense of dialectical materialism against logical positivism, his insistence on an "understanding of objective reality" independent of our sense-data, are, scientifically considered, doubtless as dogmatic and uncritical and as "conservative" or even reactionary as Lenin's fight against Ernst Mach's alleged "idealism."

Hermann Wein, in his *Das Problem des Relativismus; Philosophie im Übergang zur Anthropologie* (Berlin, 1950), takes the problem of relativity and what he calls relativism in positivistic epistemology far more seriously than Cornforth or Joad. He objects to all the "thousand-year-old metaphysical cloud castles" no less than positivism. And yet he insists on a new

grasping of a reality independent of the grasping subject (p. 102). In his *A Research for the Consequences of the Vienna Circle Philosophy for Ethics* (Utrecht, 1946), Willem Frederik Zuurdeeg emphasizes even more strongly the basic importance of positivistic epistemology; but he rejects the repudiation of metaphysics by the "Wiener Kreis," and thinks that these positivists have a metaphysics of their own without being aware of it and that their teaching has to be supplemented by theology. Satishchandra Chatterjee, however, holds logical positivism to be void of any essential philosophic relevance. In full contrast to the positivist, Chatterjee in his *The Problems of Philosophy* (Calcutta, 1949), defines philosophy from the start as "the metaphysics of reality."

Hermann Weyl's *Philosophy of Mathematics and Natural Science*, an augmented edition of his *Philosophie der Mathematik und Naturwissenschaft*, translated into English by Olaf Helmer (Princeton, 1949), holds a position very near to logical positivism but keeps in much closer contact with the discussion of older classical trends of epistemology. Ernst Cassirer's *The Problem of Knowledge* (New Haven, 1950) presents an extraordinary wealth of epistemological inquiry into the modern philosophies of mathematics, physics, biology, and history. In these discussions Cassirer certainly does far more justice to positivism than earlier Kantians; but the book is still distinguished by the strict maintenance of Cassirer's neo-Kantian position.

Louis Desmangeot's *Théorie de la connaissance; ou, méthodologie générale* (Paris, 1951) tries, as we are assured, to adopt, to a large extent, the method of Husserl's phenomenological "epochē," although it is difficult to combine with this another claim of the author, namely, that Spinoza's metaphysical ethics can be "the

first step" in applying Desmangeot's epistemological method to the whole realm of philosophy. Of Edmund Husserl himself, a small epistemological treatise originally published in 1910, *Philosophie als strenge Wissenschaft*, appeared in Buenos Aires in 1951 as *La Filosofía como ciencia estricta*, the translator being J. Rovira Armengol. An abridged edition of Husserl's *Logische Untersuchungen*, in the translation by García Morente and José Gaos, was published as *Abreviatura de investigaciones lógicas* (Buenos Aires, 1949); and his *Ideen zu einer reinen Phänomenologie und phänomenologischen Philosophie als Ideas relativas a una fenomenología pura y una filosofía fenomenológica*, translated by José Gaos (México, 1949).

Francisco Miró Quesada Cantuarias offers a sketch of an ontology for our time in his *Ensayos I, Ontología* (Lima, 1951). But despite the metaphysical-sounding term, his "ontología nueva" or "ontología explicativa" makes far more use of principles of logical positivism than of those of phenomenology, Kantianism, or any metaphysics. The first volume of Manfred Thiel's *Versuch einer Ontologie der Persönlichkeit*, entitled *Die Kategorie des Seinszusammenhanges und die Einheit des Seins* (Berlin, 1950), has most in common with the theory of knowledge displayed in the existentialism of Heidegger and Jaspers, despite some polemics against German and French existentialists. Ugo Spirito's epistemological analyses, contained in a new edition of his *Scienza e filosofia* (Florence, 1950), are mainly linked up with the "actual idealism" of Giovanni Gentile.

Perhaps the most lucid and graceful exposition of a philosophy of transcendent reality—in contrast to all finite, positivistic thought—has recently been offered by Fritz Joachim von Rintelen in his *Philosophie der Endlichkeit als Spiegel der Gegenwart* (Meisenheim/Glan, 1951) and in a sketch

of a transcendent "Wertrealismus" in his "Wert und Existenz," in *Actas del Primer Congreso Nacional de Filosofía*, (Mendoza, Argentina, 1950). In comparison with Miró's, Spirito's, Thiel's and Rintelen's epistemologies of metaphysics, Casper Nink's *Ontologie; Versuch einer Grundle-gung* (Freiburg, 1952), intentionally keeps far more on the traditional tracks of medieval teaching about transcendent existence and thus culminates in an epistemology of religion serving as the foundations of Nink's *Philosophische Gotteslehre* (Munich, 1948). One of the best introductions to the epistemology of modern Thomism is *Épistémologie*, by Canon Fernand van Steenberghen, the learned monographer of Siger de Brabant. This work has been translated into English under the title *Epistemology* by Martin J. Flynn (New York, 1949), and into German under the title *Erkenntnislehre* by Alois Guggenberger (Einsiedeln, 1950).

Of recent philosophies of religion only four may be briefly cited, two of them paying still more careful regard to the problems of science and positivism. Walter Terence Stace grants in his *Religion and the Modern Mind* (Philadelphia, 1952) that "from the standpoint of time," within the frames of reference of the scientist and positivist, there is no place for religion. But, he urges, we live also in an eternal order, not only in the "time order"; and seen from the standpoint of the eternal there is a God and a moral order. In his *Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion* (New York, 1951), Peter Anthony Bertocci also comes to his thesis on the existence of a personal, eternal, yet "finite-infinite God," only on the basis of detailed epistemological discussions concerning the nature of religious experience, secular reasoning, and even the nature of the organic and inorganic world as a whole. His argument is so far the latest and most detailed exposi-

tion of American "personalistic" epistemology, mainly cultivated for more than half a century in the works of Boden Parker Bowne, R. T. Flewelling, and Edgar S. Brightman.

Finally, the works of two Jewish authors may be named, both of them converts to Christian thought and of considerable renown—the nun Edith Stein and the French mystic Simone Weil. Edith Stein, of the order of Discalced Carmelites (Sister Teresia Benedicta de Spiritu Sancto), one of the most respected members of the phenomenological school and former assistant to its founder, Husserl, was murdered in a Nazi concentration camp in 1942. She undertook in her *Endliches und ewiges Sein; Versuch eines Aufstiegs zum Sinn des Seins* (Louvain, 1950) a veritable new *Summa* packed with subtle phenomenological analyses of finite givenness and far-reaching speculations about transcendent infinite reality. The Library has also received the first volume of Edith Stein's *Kreuzeswissenschaft; Studien über Johannes a Cruce* (Louvain, 1950), as well as Sister Posselt's (Teresia Renata de Spiritu Sancto) biography entitled *Edith Stein* (London, 1952).

Throughout Simone Weil's writings, now widely read in France, Germany, and this country, are scattered numerous reflections on the essence of religious knowledge. But, in marked difference from Edith Stein's Thomistic trends of thought, she recoils from Aristotle and scholasticism as well as from all specific conceptual analysis, and she leans essentially toward the mystical tradition of Christianity and other world religions while remaining strangely opposed to Judaism. Numerous aphorisms concerning the basis of mystical knowledge of transcendent religious reality can be found in her *La Connaissance surnaturelle* (Paris, 1950); *La Pesanteur et la grâce* (Paris, 1948), of which the Library

also has an English translation, *Gravity and Grace* (New York, 1952), and a German translation by Friedhelm Kemp (Munich, 1952); her *Attente de Dieu* (Paris, 1950), translated by Emma Craufurd under the title *Waiting for God* (New York, 1951); *Lettre à un religieux* (Paris, 1951); and *Cahiers* (Paris, 1951). *Intuitions pré-chrétiennes* (Paris, 1951) presents Simone Weil's quotations from and comments on pre-Christian writings, and her *L'Enracinement; prélude à une déclaration des devoirs envers l'être humain*, translated into English by Arthur Wills under the title *The Need for Roots* (New York, 1952) and *La Condition ouvrière* (Paris, 1951) refer at least to some basic problems of religious knowledge. The Library also has Marie Magdeleine Davy's *The Mysticism of Simone Weil*, translated by Cynthia Rowland (Boston, 1951), as well as a detailed essay about the French mystic in Sven Stolpe's *Ande och dikt* (Stockholm, 1950).

Aesthetics

Leading representatives of the humanities on the whole consider logical positivism unfit to serve as an epistemology of the social sciences, and of aesthetics especially. But a treatise by George Alexander Carver, Jr., entitled *Aesthetics and the Problem of Meaning* (New Haven, 1952), which is dedicated to the logical positivist Carl Gustav Hempel, attempts to apply the neo-positivist verifiability criterion of cognitive meaning to principal questions of aesthetics and to elucidate, for instance, what Carver quite instructively calls "precise ambiguity" in poetry.

In comparison with the daring topic of this small book, the "positivistic" aesthetic trend in *Three Fragments from the Posthumous Papers of Konrad Fiedler*, translated by Thornton Sinclair (Lexington, Ky., 1951), appears even far more conserv-

ative than the positivism of Ernst Mach compared with that of Carnap; and the same applies to John M. Warbeke's analysis of "aesthetic experience" in his *The Power of Art* (New York, 1951), and to Morris Weitz's "organic theory" of aesthetics developed in his *Philosophy of the Arts* (Cambridge, Mass., 1950).

The "positivistic" attitude of Werner Weisbach's *Vom Geschmack und seinen Wandlungen* (Basel, 1947) is distinguished by its great richness of historical and sociological interpretations together with its philosophical analysis of basic changes in the development of aesthetic taste. Arnold Silcock, the historian of Chinese art, also concentrates in *A Background for Beauty* (London, 1951) to a large extent on the differences of the aesthetic outlook in various epochs; but he speaks at the same time—at least in the way of a mystical symbol—of the "godlike gift" of aesthetic creation in general, and he limits his subject matter as does Weisbach essentially to analysis of the fine arts.

Emilio Oribe's *La intuición estética del tiempo* (Montevideo, 1951) deals with the experience and meaning of aesthetic time, in contrast to the time of physics, a problem also touched on by Leopoldo Hurtado in his *Introducción a la estética de la música* (Buenos Aires, 1951), and, from quite different angles, in recent essays by the Americans Joseph Frank and Nathan Israeli.

The link between artistic and ethical meaning of reality is emphasized especially in a Rumanian publication entitled *Kalokagathon* by Petru Comarnescu (Bucharest, 1946), which shows the influence of Herbert Wildon Carr, and in the best-known essay of Katharine Everett Gilbert's *Aesthetic Studies* (Durham, N. C., 1952)—her presidential address at one of the meetings of the American Philosophical Association. Katharine Gilbert ap-

peals to recent poets, with the words of Shakespeare's Prospero, to give less weight to the nonrational "fury" of man and more to human excellence, reason, and compassion. Aldo Testa's *La ricerca artistica* (Bologna, 1950) stresses that every work of art presents a moral thesis or, so to speak, a "morally negative" one but never one that is morally irrelevant.

Idealistic and metaphysical tendencies approaching Croce's aesthetics are further traceable in Edgar Frederick Carritt's *The Theory of Beauty* (5th rev. ed., London, 1949). Carritt explicitly wishes to admit that "many metaphysical ghosts slumber uneasily in the . . . shadows . . . surrounding" his work; and, far more markedly, Oscar von Pander states in his *Vom Wesen und Werden des Kunstwerks; zur Analyse des künstlerischen Schaffens* (Schwäbisch-Gmünd, 1949) that, in poetry and the arts, nature is only a "pretext" for the realization of Platonic ideas, *i. e.*, metaphysical ideals. Volume I (1951) of the *Jahrbuch für Aesthetik und allgemeine Kunstwissenschaft*, edited by Heinrich Lützel, obviously intends to give expression to metaphysical as well as empiristic attitudes in aesthetics, as did its distinguished forerunner, the *Zeitschrift für Aesthetik und allgemeine Kunstwissenschaft*, founded by Max Dessoir.

Similarly, Donald Hamilton Rankin, in *The Development and Philosophy of Australian Aestheticism* (Melbourne, 1949), points out that in the philosophy of aestheticism that has developed in Australia a definite trend toward idealism and even toward mystical experience is noticeable, along with the tendency to remain faithful to the natural given phenomena of life. The mystical note, however, is, infinitely stronger in such movements as symbolism and surrealism, whose histories are pre-

sented in several new publications: Andrew George Lehmann's *The Symbolist Aesthetic in France, 1885-1895* (Oxford, 1950), Wallace Fowle's *Age of Surrealism* (New York, 1950), Dieter Wyss' *Der Surrealismus; eine Einführung und Deutung surrealistischer Literatur und Malerei*, (Heidelberg, 1950), and Yves Duplessis' *Le Surréalisme* (Paris, 1950).

Platonic and religious ideas form the central theme of Josef Staudinger's *Das Schöne als Weltanschauung* (Vienna, 1948), which presents itself not only as a philosophy but even more as a "theology of the beautiful." Analogies between Thomistic thought and modern aesthetics, especially the aesthetics of Benedetto Croce, are intimated in Vittorio del Gaizo's *Spunti tomistici per una estetica moderna* (Florence, 1948).

In the majority of idealistic and metaphysical aesthetic writings, religious experience naturally plays a major role. But such a work as the Flemish poet Cyriel Verschaeve's *Schönheit und Christentum*, translated from the Flemish by Marc R. Breyne and Hans Lindau (Mainz, 1929), which has only recently been acquired, is exclusively concerned with the aesthetic value of religious creations, the Psalms, pictorial presentations of Christ's suffering in the Renaissance, and the religious music of Bach, Handel, Beethoven, and Wagner, which Verschaeve places far above the secular art of Max Klinger, Igor Stravinsky, and others. In this way the Library's recent acquisitions represent all the possible shades of opinion between that of radical positivism on the left and metaphysical as well as mystical theories on the right in epistemology no less than in aesthetics.

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THESE reports have been prepared by three members of the Reference Department of the Library. Mr. James J. Vulfson, Evaluation and Selection Officer in the Air Information Division, has written the first section, covering Russian accessions exclusively; Dr. Paul L. Horecky, U. S. S. R. and East European Research Analyst of the Slavic Division, reports on material received from, or pertaining to, other Slavic countries—Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Yugoslavia. Dr. Bela T. Kardos, Hungarian Specialist in the Slavic Division, is the author of the third section, on Hungarian materials.

Soviet Union

Russian accessions for the fiscal year 1952 totaled 28,501 pieces, which represents a slight increase over the 1951 figure. Materials received through exchange channels dropped a thousand to 7,515, but purchased materials increased by more than a thousand to 20,986. The number of periodical titles received was about 250.

It is difficult to estimate the percentage of the total Russian book production that has been acquired by the Library of Congress, as there is no complete list of new titles available outside of the U. S. S. R. For the past 5 years *Knizhnaia letopis'*, containing a complete list of current titles, has not been available beyond the confines of the Soviet Union. However, on the basis of surveys made in the larger libraries of the United States and countries outside the Iron Curtain, the Library of Congress leads in current Soviet holdings.

Inasmuch as the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions* now includes English translations of all Russian titles and lists the contents of periodicals, this report merely attempts to point out the more important and representative accessions in the various fields. Medicine, law, music, and agriculture are not within the scope of this paper, as they are more fully treated by other divisions of the Library or by other Government agencies. As in the previous yearly report, readers are referred to the *Current Digest of the Soviet Press*, published by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, for extracts and translations of the more important articles and reviews appearing in the Soviet press.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

The literature on these subjects is all-inclusive for it embraces foreign and domestic propaganda, the accounts of the past and the programs for the coming Five-Year Plans, manuals and texts on Soviet economics, and the works of Marxist theoreticians and revolutionary writers of the past.

Recent publications on Soviet statistics which may be of interest to the student of economics include: T. Riabushkin's *Ocherki po ekonomicheskoi statistike* (Essays on Economic Statistics), 1950; S. V. Shol'ts' *Sel'skokhoziaistvennaia statistika* (Agricultural Statistics), 1951, a practical manual for regional inspectors of the Central Statistical Administration; and *Statistika sovetskoi torgovli*, 1951, a compre-

hensive textbook by N. N. Riauzov and N. P. Titel'baum on statistical methods used in Soviet trade.

Various works on the theory of finance and credit have been published in the past year. A. D. Gusakov and I. A. Dymshits have written a manual on money circulation and credit in the U. S. S. R. entitled *Denezhnoe obrashchenie i kredit SSSR*, 1951, for the use of credit institutions and students. Because of his *Nekotorye voprosy teorii sovetskikh finansov* (Certain Problems of the Theory of Soviet Finances), 1951, D. A. Allakhverdian has been taken to task by a Soviet reviewer for using misleading terminology, failing to discuss the general theory of Soviet finances, and neglecting "the great construction projects of Communism," but otherwise the Soviet reviewer regards the work as a contribution to the field. The organization and planning of credit in the U. S. S. R. is described by M. M. Usoskin in his revised and expanded edition of *Organizatsiia i planirovanie kredita v SSSR*, 1951, a university textbook. L. I. Skvortsov explains the role of credit in the industrialization of the U. S. S. R. in *Rol' kredita v industrializatsii SSSR*, 1951. M. R. Azarkh's *Spravochnik po gosudarstvennym dokhodam* (A Handbook on State Income), 1951, is a handy reference book containing definitions of various industrial, trade, and service operations subject to turnover taxation.

Merchandising receives comparatively little attention in the Soviet press. In a small publication entitled *Sovetskaia trgovlia i ee rol' v ekonomicheskoi zhizni strany*, 1951, M. M. Lifits points out the role of Soviet trade in the economic life of the country. The importance and organization of commercial advertising, rarely treated in Soviet publications, is stressed in V. V. Vasil'ev's *Sovetskaia torgovaia reklama*, 1951. A study of the historical

development of consumers' cooperation in the U. S. S. R. is presented in I. A. Kistanov's *Potrebitel'skaia kooperatsiia SSSR*, also published in 1951 by the Tsentrosoiuz.

Naturally the success of the Five-Year Plans is an eternal theme for Soviet economic writers. N. Riabov's *Sotsialisticheskoe nakoplenie i ego istochniki v pervoi i vtoroj piatiletkakh* (Socialist Accumulation and its Sources During the First and Second Five-Year Plans), 1951, was published under the auspices of the Institute of Economics of the U. S. S. R. Academy of Sciences. F. P. Koshelev's *Osnovnye itogi vypolneniia pervoi poslevoennoi Stalinskoi piatiletki* (Basic Results of the Fulfillment of the First Postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan), 1951, is attacked in a review for faulty organization of material, though praised for its well-compiled statistical data. Another source of information on the fulfillment of the postwar Five-Year Plan is entitled *Soobshchenie . . . ob itogakh vypolneniia chetvertogo piatiletnego . . . plana SSSR na 1946-1950 gody*, Rostov, 1951. The growth of Soviet industry in the postwar years is described in B. Smekhov's booklet *Sotsialisticheskaiia industriia SSSR na novom moshchnom pod''eme* (Socialist Industry on a New Powerful Upswing), 1951. B. Gerashchenko's pamphlet, *Novyi moshchnyi pod''em narodnogo khoziaistva SSSR v pervoi poslevoennoi piatiletke* (New Powerful Upswing of the U. S. S. R. National Economy During the First Postwar Five-Year Plan), 1951, deals with the same period and compares Soviet industrialization with that of the "capitalistic" Western world.

A vast amount of literature, mostly popular, has been published on the "great construction projects of Communism." *Pravda* published a collection of articles on the subject entitled *Velikie stroiki kommunizma; sbornik materialov o stroitel'stve*, Simferopol', 1951, which serves a defi-

nite propaganda purpose as do many other publications of this type.

Theoretical Marxist literature still ranks high among current Soviet publications. The Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute has recently published an alphabetical index to the writings, resolutions, speeches, and telegrams contained in the much-discussed fourth edition of the *Sochineniia* (Works) of Lenin. It is entitled *Alfavitnyi' ukazatel' proizvedenii V. I. Lenina voshedshikh v 4oe izdanie sochinenii*, Leningrad, 1951. The index gives the complete title, the date written, publication date, and page number. M. G. Shestakov's *Razgrom V. I. Leninym idealisticheskoi sotsiologii narodnichenstva*, 1951, describes Lenin's fight against the teachings of the *Narodniki*, "idealistic" revolutionaries of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The writings of Chernyshevskii are still frequently discussed and interpreted, so that V. N. Zamiatnin's study, *Ekonomicheskie vzgliady N. G. Chernyshevskogo* (N. G. Chernyshevskii's Views on Economics), 1951, is of considerable interest at this time. The author tries to bring Chernyshevskii's ideas closer to present conceptions of Marxism, thereby defending Lenin's interpretation of Chernyshevskii as opposed to that of Plekhanov. A. Gavrillov's *Vnutripartiinaia demokratiia v bolshevistskoi partii* (Democracy Within the Bolshevik Party), 1951, attempts to demonstrate the unusual brand of "democracy" in internal party procedures. Volume 13 of Stalin's *Sochineniia* (Works), 1951, covering the period from July 1930 to January 1934, and a revised edition of M. M. Rozental's *Marksistskii dialekticheskii metod* (Marxist Dialectical Method), 1951, have recently appeared.

Materials on the "People's Democracies" are represented by numerous publications. V. A. Maslennikov's *Mongol' skaia narodnaia respublika na puti k sotsializmu* (The

Mongolian People's Republic on the Road to Socialism), 1951, is one of many publications that attempt to offer facts and figures, not for their own sake but to highlight important points of propaganda. *Evropeiskie strany narodnoi demokratii na puti k sotsializmu* (European Countries of the People's Democracies on the Road to Socialism), 1951, a collection of articles, published by the Institute of Economics of the U. S. S. R. Academy of Sciences, describes the general political and economic structure of the satellite countries. It is pointed out in the preface that all of the so-called People's Democracies in Europe are in the same stage of development, that is, in transition from capitalism to socialism. The greatest share of publications on the satellite countries is devoted to East Germany. V. K. Sitnin's *Finansy germanskoi demokraticheskoi respubliki* (The Finances of the German Democratic Republic), 1951; *Voprosy stroitel' stva edinogo demokraticheskogo miroliubivogo germanskogo gosudarstva* (The Problems of Building a Unified, Democratic, Peace-loving German State), 1951; and G. Kharakhash'ian's *Agrarnye preobrazovaniia v germanskoi demokraticheskoi respublike* (Agricultural Reforms in the German Democratic Republic), 1951, are good examples.

Recent Soviet publications include an enormous volume of propaganda against the West. Only a few typical examples can be mentioned, however. *O voennoi ideologii amerikanskogo imperializma* (The War Ideology of American Imperialism), 1951, published by the Military Publishing House, is apparently used as indoctrination material. Familiar derogatory clichés used by the Soviets against the United States are found in N. Mostovets' *Progressivnye sily SShA v bor'be za mir* (Progressive Forces of the U. S. A. in the Struggle for Peace), 1951.

The Soviet interpretation of the relations of the United States with Latin America is presented in *Narody Latinskoï Ameriki v bor'be protiv amerikanskogo imperializma* (The Peoples of Latin America in a Struggle against American Imperialism), 1951. That in the attacks against capitalism the African continent is not overlooked is evidenced by S. Datlin's *Afrika pod gnetom imperializma* (Africa under the Yoke of Imperialism), 1951.

HISTORY

In the field of history, the majority of recent publications received during the year are primarily concerned with Russia itself. However, there is little doubt that efforts are made by the Institute of History of the U. S. S. R. Academy of Sciences, which is the directing organization in Soviet historiography, to encourage publication of works on the history of other areas, with particular emphasis on the satellite countries. This trend is demonstrated by the award of the 1951 First Stalin Prize to V. I. Avdiev's two-volume *Istoriia drevnego vostoka* (History of the Ancient East), 1951, and to A. N. Bernstam's *Ocherk istorii gunnov* (Essay on the History of the Huns), 1951. S. L. Utchenko's *Ideino-politicheskaia bor'ba v Rime nakunne padeniia respubliki* (The Ideological-Political Struggle in Rome on the Eve of the Fall of the Republic), 1952, is another example. Utchenko emphasizes the element of "class struggle" in this period of Roman society.

The first volume of a work on modern European history, entitled *Novaia istoriia; tom pervyi 1640-1789*, was also issued in 1951 by the Institute of History. The volume begins with the opening of the Long Parliament under Charles I (1640) and ends in 1789 with the outbreak of the French Revolution.

However, despite the emphasis on the

history of the West continually expressed by *Voprosy istorii*, the monthly organ of the Institute of History, there have been no works of abiding significance. This could easily be explained by the following fact. Since the political iron curtain is also an academic one, it is almost impossible for Soviet historians to obtain access to the original historical materials of the Western world. Consequently, most of the European national histories appearing in Soviet Russia are actually works chosen by the Soviet publishing houses for translation. Representative is Altamira y Crevea's *Historia de España* which has appeared under the title *Istoriia Ispanii*, 1951.

Obviously at this time it is expedient to glorify Red China as G. V. Efimov has done in *Ocherki po novoi i noveishei istorii Kitaia* (Essays on the History of New and Newest China), 1951; but the absence of comprehensive histories of the East European satellite countries is particularly noticeable in spite of all efforts to promote this type of historical research.

In the general "plan" for publication, historical works on the non-Russian peoples of the U. S. S. R. occupy an important place. Some of the work is carried out by local branches of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow or by comparable institutions in the respective Soviet Republics. G. V. Khachapuridze's *K istorii Gruzii pervoi poloviny XIX veka* (History of Georgia in the First Half of the Nineteenth Century) was published in 1951 by the Georgian Academy of Sciences in Tbilisi, and *Istoriia armianskogo naroda* (History of the Armenian People) was issued in the same year by the Armenian Academy of Sciences in Erevan. Recent annexations of Baltic republics must, in the Soviet view, be historically "justified" and the peoples of these states made to feel that they belong to the Soviet Union on the basis of their historical past. In an attempt to promote

"friendship" toward the Soviet Union among the people of Latvia, for example, J. Krastins' *Revoliutsiia 1905-1907 godov v Latvii* (Revolution of 1905-7 in Latvia), 1952, written in Latvian and translated into Russian, was awarded a Third Stalin Prize.

In the field of diplomatic history, a Third Stalin Prize was awarded to L. A. Nikiforov for *Russko-angliiskie otnosheniia pri Petre I* (Russian-English Relations at the Time of Peter the Great), 1951. Nikiforov describes the great diplomatic genius of Peter as shown in the treaties he so ably concluded with Great Britain, despite the latter's hostile attitude toward the growth of the Russian Empire.

The history of Russian socio-political thought occupies a prominent place among recent Soviet publications. A noteworthy accession is the edition of V. S. Pokrovskii's lectures on the subject, *Istoriia russkoi politicheskoi mysli*, 1951, a work which was unfavorably received by the Soviet official press because of its "faulty organization of material." Of particular importance is the posthumous work of P. B. Struve entitled *Sotsial'naia i ekonomicheskaiia istoriia Rossii*, Paris, 1951. This brilliant scholar, in his early years a renowned Marxian theoretician, later completely reversed his position. Based on Struve's unpublished papers, which have been edited by his two sons, this book covers Russian social and economic history from early to modern times.

The esteem in which the noted academician B. D. Grekov is held in the Soviet Union is evidenced in the award of the 1951 Second Stalin Prize to his *Zolotaia Orda i ee padenie* (The Golden Horde and Its Fall), 1951, which he wrote in collaboration with A. Iu. Iakubovskii. Another of his widely discussed works is *Politsa*, 1950. Grekov here disputes the thesis advanced by F. Leontovich, which idealized

the social structure of Poglizza, a medieval state located in Dalmatia. Grekov analyzes the Poglizza statute as an early law source and furnishes a comparison with other similar codes. As a tribute to Grekov on his seventieth birthday, the Institute of History of the U. S. S. R. Academy of Sciences published in 1952 a volume of his collected works, *Sobranie sochinenii. Voprosy istorii* also marked the occasion by including in its April 1952 issue a chronological list of Grekov's works from 1908 to 1952.

N. N. Voronin, M. K. Karger, and M. A. Tikhanova emphasize the high cultural level of early Russia before the Mongol invasion, contrary to the interpretation offered by others in *Istoriia kul'tury drevnei Rusi* (A History of the Culture of Ancient Russia), Volume 2, 1951, a Second Stalin Prize winner. It is interesting to note that while the first volume, which appeared in 1948, bears the imprint of the Institute of History of Material Culture, named after N. Ia. Marr, the 1951 volume, which appeared after Stalin's refutation of the Marr school of linguistics, is sponsored simply by the "Institute of Material Culture."

Since little has been published on the history of Russian cities, K. N. Serbina's *Ocherki iz sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoi istorii russkogo goroda* (Essays on the Social and Economic History of a Russian City), 1951, describing the development of the typically Russian town of Tikhvin from its beginnings outside a monastery wall in the early sixteenth century, is an important contribution. The book was reviewed favorably in Soviet magazines, although the author was blamed for lack of quotations from "classical" Marxian literature.

A guide to books on Russian history is *Istoriia SSSR*, an annotated bibliography, compiled by A. M. Pankratova for the use of teachers. The second edition of the work, which was published in 1952 by the

State Public Historical Library, has been revised and enlarged. It is arranged by historical periods and includes detailed indexes.

Under the auspices of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, numerous volumes of archival source materials were published during the years 1951-52. Some of the more representative are: *Russkie feodal'nye arkhivy XIV-XV vekov* (Russian Feudal Archives of the 14th and 15th centuries), 1951, edited by L. V. Cherepnin; *Dukhovnye i dogovornye gramoty velikikh i udel'nykh kniazei* (Testamentary and Contractual Charters of Grand Princes and Territorial Princes), 1951, compiled by Cherepnin also; Arsenii M. Nasonov's *Russkaia zemlia i obrazovanie territorii drevnerusskogo gosudarstva* (Russian Land and the Formation of the Territory of the Early Russian State), 1951; *Rabochee dvizhenie v Rossii v XIX veke; sbornik dokumentov i materialov* (The Labor Movement in Russia during the Nineteenth Century; a Collection of Documents and Materials), 1951, edited by A. M. Pankratova; the two-volume work entitled *A. V. Suvorov*, 1951; and *M. I. Kutuzov; dokumenty* (M. I. Kutuzov; a Collection of Documents), 1951, edited by L. G. Beskrovnyi. This type of archival publication far outnumbers the studies attempting the interpretation of historical events. It seems that Soviet historians find the task of searching, compiling, and editing source material a safer outlet for scholarly activity than historical evaluation in accord with the present party line.

GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

To judge from the Library's accessions, Soviet book reviews, and Stalin Prize awards, few major works have appeared in the field of geography. Among Stalin Prize winners for 1951 there were no First or Second Prize awards for geographical

works, and only a few Third Prizes were awarded for textbooks and special cartographic works. A high percentage of the Library's accessions deal with regional geography. L. E. Iofa's *Goroda Urala, chast' I* (Cities of the Urals, Part I), published in 1951 by the State Publishing House of Geography, is devoted to the geography, history, and development of cities from 1471 to 1871 in the Ural industrial region. *TSentral'nye chernozemnye oblasti; fizikogeograficheskoe opisanie* (Central Black Soil Regions; Physical-Geographical Description), 1951, published under the auspices of the Institute of Geography of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, represents a valuable contribution to soil studies. S. L. Semenov's pamphlet entitled *Sever evropeiskoi chasti RSFSR*, 1951, describes primarily the main cities of the north European part of the Soviet Union. V. Vitkovich's *Puteshestvie po sovetskomu Uzbekistanu* (A Journey through Soviet Uzbekistan), 1951, presents an economic and agricultural survey of Uzbek S. S. R.; and V. B. Zhmuida's *Glavnyi Turkmenskii Kanal*, 1951, is a popular publication explaining the construction plan for the Turkmenian Canal.

The selected works on the geography of Asia of the well-known geographer V. A. Obruchev were published in 1951 as a three-volume set entitled *Izbrannye raboty po geografii Azii*. The Library has acquired volume 1 on Middle and Central Asia and volume 2 on Siberia and neotectonics, but lacks volume 3 on glaciation.

Early Russian explorations in Siberia, Asia, and the American continent as well as more recent Soviet explorations are well represented by publications received in the past year. D. M. Lebedev's *Plavanie A. I. Chirikova na paketbote "Sv. Pavel" k poberezh'iam Ameriki* (The Voyage of A. I. Chirikov on the "St. Paul" toward the Shores of America), 1951, describes the

dramatic expedition of 1741 that set out to determine whether North Asia is linked to the American continent. The explorations of the Decembrists who were exiled to Siberia in the first half of the nineteenth century are vividly depicted in Lidiia Chukovskaia's *Dekabristy issledovateli Sibiri* (Decembrists, the Explorers of Siberia), 1951. Further explorations in Siberia and Middle Asia are related by I. M. Krasheninnikov, the noted geographer, in his *Geograficheskie raboty* (Geographical Works), 1951. Little has been published on Russian explorations in the Arctic or the Antarctic, but two works that merit attention are *Russkie otkrytiia v Antarktike v 1819, 1820, i 1821 godakh* (Russian Discoveries in the Antarctic in 1819, 1820, and 1821), 1951, and *Velikii podvig-otkrytie Antarktidy* (The Great Heroic Deed—The Discovery of the Antarctic), 1951, a pamphlet by M. P. Kotukhov, published by the Voenno-Morskoe Izdatel'stvo. In 1951 also, the Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography issued a publication of interest to all students of geography, namely, *Karty i atlasy; katalog* (Maps and Atlases; a Catalog), which lists Soviet political, historical, and administrative maps and atlases prepared for school use and available for sale in 1951–52.

In the field of geology few items can be singled out as contributions to textbook literature or as scholarly studies. N. V. Kolomenskii's *Inzhenernaia geologiia, chast' I: Gruntovedenie* (Engineering Geology, Part I: Soil Science), 1951, describing soil properties and various types of soil-testing instruments; A. S. Ginzberg's *Ekspperimental'naia petrografia* (Experimental Petrography), 1951, for advanced study; and A. A. Logachev's *Kurs magnitorazvedki* (Course in Magnetic Prospecting), 1951, explaining geomagnetic fields and their measurement, are representative textbooks. The State Publishing House of

Geological Literature published A. P. Rotai's *Brakhiopody srednego karbona Donetskogo Basseina* (Middle Carboniferous Brachiopods of the Donets Basin), 1951. The zone of oxidation in sulphite deposits is studied by S. S. Smirnov in *Zona okisleniia sul'fidnykh mestorozhdenii*, 1951; and *Magnezial'nye gornye porody; sbornik statei po voprosam mineralogii i tekhnologii* (Rocks Containing Magnesium; a Collection of Articles on Mineralogy and Technology), published in 1951 by the All Union Scientific Research Institute on Mineral Raw Materials, represents an important study. Another contribution to the field is P. I. Fadeev's comprehensive work on the nature of sand formations in the U. S. S. R. entitled *Peski SSSR*, 1951, which is available in the Library on microfilm. V. V. Lamakin writes on the origin of Lake Baikal in his regional study entitled *Ushkan'i ostrova i problema proiskhozhdeniia Baikala* (The Ushkani Islands and the Question of the Origin of the Baikal), 1952. The Urals are treated in the third volume of the work *Tektonika*, which bears the separate title *Stratigrafia i tektonika zelenokamennoi polosy srednego Urala* (Stratigraphy and Tectonics of the Green-belt Strip of the Middle Urals), published in 1951 by the Institute of Geological Sciences of the Soviet Academy.

MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE

Functional analysis, a relatively new branch of mathematics, continues to be of interest in Soviet Russia as shown by the work of L. A. Liusternik and V. I. Sobolev called *Elementy funktsional'nogo analiza*, 1951. The need for a comprehensive text on linear algebra for students on advanced levels necessitated a revised second edition in 1951 of I. M. Gel'fand's lectures entitled *Lektsii po lineinnoi algebre*. I. G. Petrovskii was awarded the 1951 Second Stalin Prize for his theory of integral equa-

tions expounded in *Lektsii po teorii integral'nykh uravnenii*, 1951; and his *Lektsii ob uravneniiakh s chastnymi proizvodnymi* (Lectures on Equations with Partial Derivatives), 1950, is considered by Soviet reviewers to be a useful contribution to mathematical literature. M. A. Lavrent'ev and B. V. Shabat's *Metody teorii funktsii kompleksnogo peremennogo* (The Theory of Functions with Complex Variables), 1951, was written primarily for university students and scientists who deal with applied mathematics. In *Lineinye differentsial'nye uravneniia s zapazdyvaiushchim argumentom*, 1951, A. D. Myshkis treats linear equations with delayed argument; and an important contribution to university textbook literature on calculus is N. N. Luzin's *Diferentsial'noe ischislenie*, 1952.

Mathematics as applied to physics is described in A. IA. Khinchin's *Matematicheskie osnovaniia kvantovoi statistiki*, 1951. The Soviet Academy of Pedagogical Sciences in 1951 published the first two volumes of the *Entsiklopediia elementarnoi matematiki*, under the editorship of P. S. Aleksandrov; but the reviewers in *Sovetskaiia kniga* found the volumes to be so inadequate in analytical treatment and faulty in mathematical concepts that they recommended curtailment of the remaining three volumes.

Most of the accessions in the field of chemistry are textbooks. The following works are representative: B. A. Pavlov's *Kurs organicheskoi khimii* (Course in Organic Chemistry), 1951; V. N. Alekseev's *Kachestvennyi analiz* (Qualitative Analysis), 1951; V. A. Kireev's *Kurs fizicheskoi khimii* (Course in Physical Chemistry), 1951, and K. L. Maliarov's *Kachestvennyi mikrokhimicheskii analiz* (Qualitative Microchemical Analysis), 1951.

An original contribution to physical chemistry is P. P. Kobeko's *Amorfnye*

veshchestva; fiziko-khimicheskie svoistva prostykh i vysokomolekuliarnykh amorfnykh tel (Amorphous Substances; Physicochemical Properties of Simple Amorphous Bodies and Those of High Molecular Weight), 1952. Two works on crystals that have appeared are: S. I. Pekar's *Issledovaniia po elektronnoi teorii kristallov* (Studies on the Electronic Theory of Crystals), 1951, and A. V. Shubnikov's *Opticheskaiia kristallografiia* (Optical Crystallography), 1950.

The Institute of Biochemistry of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences has published a collection of articles entitled *Voprosy biokhimii v pishchevoi promyshlennosti* (Problems of Biochemistry in the Food Industry), 1951, which is a summary of materials presented at a recent conference. The U. S. S. R. Academy of Sciences has also published a stenographic report of a conference on the theory of chemical structure in organic chemistry entitled *Sostoianie po teorii khimicheskogo stroeniia v organicheskoi khimii*, 1952. A handbook for chemists, *Spravochnik khimika*, which was published in 1951 by the State Scientific-Technical Publishing House of Chemical Literature, is a valuable reference work.

The acceptance of Michurin's teachings has necessitated a revision of biology textbooks. V. V. Makhovko, P. V. Makarov, and K. IU. Kostriukova have written a new textbook on the subject for medical students entitled *Obshchaia biologiiia*, 1950; and L. A. Zenkevich, who has been engaged in hydrobiological research for 30 years, has published two major works: *Fauna i biologicheskaiia produktivnost' moria* (Fauna and the Biological Productivity of the Sea), in two volumes, 1947 and 1951, *Moria SSSR i ikh fauna i flora* (The Seas of the U. S. S. R., Their Fauna and Flora), 1951.

Literature on physics is represented pri-

marily by textbooks and there are relatively few original works. M. I. Korsunskii's *Atomnoe iadro* (Atomic Nucleus), 1951, is now being published in its third and revised edition. Works on astrophysics include V. A. Krat's *Figury ravnovesiia nebesnykh tel* (Figures of Balance of Celestial Bodies), 1950; G. F. Khil'mi's *Problema "n" tel v nebesnoi mekhanike i kosmogonii* (The Problem of "n" Bodies in Celestial Mechanics and Cosmogony), 1951; and M. P. Pavlov's *Tekhnika izmereniia skorostei i vremeni* (The Technique of Measuring Speeds and Time), 1950, which received a scathing review in the Soviet press for inexact explanations, faulty terminology, and other shortcomings.

The theory of magnetic fields as applied to techniques of communication and radio is described in V. A. Govorkov's *Elektricheskie i magnitnye polia* (Electrical and Magnetic Fields), 1951.

TECHNOLOGY

Publications in the field of technology continue to be numerous. Since these books are mainly textbooks for trade schools and colleges, however, few contain original materials. Throughout the need for higher industrial production is constantly stressed. Technological innovations practiced by Stakhanovite workers are sometimes described in pamphlets printed as tributes.

Much of the literature on the "great construction projects of Communism" treats only their economic and social significance. Occasionally, however, the technical aspects are divorced from considerations of propaganda. V. A. Kovda has compiled a collection containing 35 articles from newspapers and magazines entitled *Velikie stroiki kommunizma* (Great Construction Projects of Communism), 1951, for the use of teachers. These articles deal with power plants, river transportation, and other engineering projects. F. G. Loginov

has described in detail the reconstruction of the Dnieper hydro-electric power plant in his *Vozrozhdenie Dneprogesa* (The Rebirth of Dneproges), published at Kiev in 1951. The construction of small hydro-electric plants is described by B. G. Zimin in a handbook entitled *Stroitel'stvo malykh gidro-elektrostantsii*, 1950. A comprehensive textbook for electrical engineering students is *Elektricheskaia chast' stantsii i podstantsii* (The Electrical Part of Power Plants and Substations), 1951, edited by A. A. Glazunov. *Preisurant optovykh tsen na produktsiiu mashinostroitel'nykh zavodov ministerstva elektrostantsii* (A Price List for Products of Machine Building Plants of the Ministry of Electric Power Plants), 1951, has also been recently received.

There is in the Soviet Union a continuous effort to standardize technological operations in machine building. S. A. Alekseev has completely revised his 1947 edition of *Tekhnicheskoe normirovanie v mashinostroenii* (Technical Standardization in Machine Building), 1951, and the previous two volumes are now combined into one. A study of the durability of machine parts and their resistance to mechanical factors is presented in B. I. Kostetskii's *Iznosostoikost' detalei mashin*, 1950; and B. N. Krasvoskii's *Voprosy prochnosti elektricheskikh mashin* (Problems of the Durability of Electrical Machinery), was published in 1951 under the auspices of the Institute of Machinery of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. G. S. Zhiritskii's *Parovye mashiny* (Steam Engines), 1951, is considered the newest book in the field; and N. P. Krutikov's *Teoriia konstruktsiia i raschet sel'skokhoziaistvennykh mashin* (Theory of Construction and Design of Agricultural Machinery), 1951, written in collaboration with his associates, is one of the more comprehensive textbooks. Problems of industrial water sup-

ply systems are considered in P. I. Piskunov's textbook *Vodosnabzhenie fabrik i zavodov*, 1951; and A. A. Bulgakov's *Elektronnye ustroistva avtomaticheskogo upravleniia* (Electronic Automatic Control Devices), 1951, may be of special interest in the field of applied electronics.

Literature on metals and metallurgical processes is represented mostly by textbooks and reference works. A. P. Guliaev's *Metallovedenie* (Metallography), 1951, a university text, is a revision of a standard work; and the metallurgy of heavy non-ferrous metals is the subject of A. A. TSeidler's two-volume work entitled *Metallurgiiia tiazhelykh tsvetnykh metallov*, 1951. Two of the new handbooks in the field are M. A. Istrin's *Vtorichnye tsvetnye metally* (Secondary Non-Ferrous Metals), 1950, and D. O. Slavin's *Metally i splavy v khimicheskoi mashinostroeni i apparatostroeni* (Metals and Alloys Used in the Construction of Machines and Instruments for the Chemical Industry), 1951. Another important publication that merits attention is O. A. Songina's *Redkie metally* (Rare Metals), 1951, a university textbook. Production planning in metallurgical plants is outlined in B. IA. Riabinkii's textbook, *Planirovanie proizvodstva na metallurgicheskoi zavode*, 1950.

Irrigation is discussed in I. I. Znamenskii's textbook *Organizatsiia i mekhanizatsiia gidromeliorativnykh rabot*, 1952, and in A. D. Panasenkov's *Mekhanizatsiia gidromeliorativnykh rabot*, 1950, both of which are on the mechanization of hydromeliorative works.

An important collection of articles entitled *Khimiia i tekhnologiia zhidkogo topliva i gaza* (The Chemistry and Technology of Liquid Fuel), 1951, is based on research conducted in 1945-48 by the VNIGI (All-Union Scientific Research Institute on Synthetic Liquid Fuel and Gas).

Works on architecture and construction

are well represented in the recent Russian accessions. D. D. Biziukin's *Tekhnologiia stroitel'nogo proizvodstva*, 1951, written in collaboration with other authorities in the field, describes in detail the various aspects of building technology. The general trend toward standardization of technological operations is also observable in building construction. The Ministry of Urban Construction has published a two-volume catalog of standard dwellings and community buildings entitled *Katalog tipovykh projektov zhilykh i kul'turno-bytovykh zdani dlia gorodskogo stroitel'stva*, 1951. B. P. Gritsevskii's *Zdaniia i ikh arkhitekturnye konstruktii* (Buildings and Their Architectural Structure), 1951, considers architecture and structure as two different parts of the same problem. The economic aspect of the construction industry is discussed in D. I. Bukshtein's *Organizatsiia i planirovanie stroitel'stva* (Organization and Planning of Construction), 1951; and a handy reference work in the field is N. S. Diurnbaum's *Kratkii spravochnik arkhitekta* (The Architect's Concise Handbook), 1951.

Relatively few monographs have been published on general transportation, road construction and machinery, and waterways. A. K. Birulia's *Obschchii kurs putei soobshcheniia* (General Course on Transportation), 1950, deals with various types of transportation on the student level. *Ustroistva sviazi na zheleznodorozhnoi transporte* (Communication Systems in Railroad Transport), 1950, a textbook by E. V. Kitaev, is a contribution to more specialized literature on the subject. The Soviet type of internal combustion engine locomotives is described in *Sovetskie teplovozy*, 1951, a joint work by K. A. Shishkin, A. N. Gurevich, A. D. Stepanov, and E. V. Platonov. The maintenance and operation of river fleets in ports and piers are described in N. A. Smoilovskii's manual,

Obrabotka flota v rechnykh portakh-pristaniakh, 1950.

The only recent monograph received by the Library on aeronautical theory is the textbook by I. V. Ostoslavskii and G. S. Kalachev entitled *Prodol'naia ustoichivost' i upravliaemost' samoleta* (Longitudinal Stability and Controllability of the Airplane), 1950, which was awarded a Third Stalin Prize.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Stalin's theory of linguistics, which refutes Marr's school, is still widely discussed and treated in current publications. P. S. Kuznetsov has written a textbook on Stalin's linguistic theories for use in Soviet pedagogical institutes, which is entitled *Russkaia dialektologiia* (Russian Dialectology), 1951. In *Slavianskaia filologiia*, 1951, a collection of articles on Slavic philology edited by Prof. S. B. Bernshtein and published by Moscow University, the first article is devoted to Stalin's contributions to the study of linguistics. A. B. Shapiro's *Russkoe pravopisanie* (Russian Orthography), 1951, should also be mentioned as it is the first book that treats orthography in the light of the new linguistic theory.

Katalog vsesoiuznoi gosudarstvennoi biblioteki inostrannoi literatury 1938-1949 godov (Catalog of the All-Union State Library of Foreign Literature, 1938-49), 1950, is a 195-page catalog of textbooks, papers, dictionaries, and aids to be used in teaching foreign languages.

A volume on journalism is *Sbornik materialov k izucheniiu istorii russkoi zhurnalistiki, vypusk I*, (Collected Materials for the Study of the History of Russian Journalism, First Issue), 1952, approved by the Higher Party School of the Cultural Committee of the All-Union Communist Party. It contains carefully chosen selections representing Russian journalism from the be-

ginning of the eighteenth century to the middle of the nineteenth century.

Of special interest to students of the Russian language is the long-awaited etymological dictionary, *Russisches etymologisches Wörterbuch*, compiled by Max Vasmer. The Library has received the first five issues, published in Heidelberg in 1950 and 1951, which cover the first five letters to "dydor."

The Institute of Russian Literature of the U. S. S. R. Academy of Sciences published in 1951 a bibliography on Pushkin entitled *Bibliografiia proizvedenii A. S. Pushkina i literatury o nem*, which appears to be the most comprehensive work on Pushkin of this type. The Institute also issued in the same year the first volume of *Nekrasovskii sbornik*, a collection of articles that summarize the papers presented at a recent conference devoted to the nineteenth-century writer and poet, N. A. Nekrasov.

Many works by and about Gogol appeared in 1951 to mark the hundredth anniversary of his death. Gogol's collected works have been published in a five-volume edition entitled *N. V. Gogol', sobranie sochinenii*, 1951. *Gogol' i teatr*, 1951, includes all of Gogol's plays and excerpts from Gogol's correspondence, and articles by N. L. Stepanov and E. Gorbunova. M. B. Khrapchenko's *Mertvyie dushi* (Dead Souls), 1951, represents a detailed analysis of Gogol's classic work.

The State Publishing House of Belles Lettres has issued a special volume of articles on L. N. Tolstoi entitled *L. N. Tolstoi v russkoi kritike*, (1952), which contains criticism and evaluation of Tolstoi's work and some of his correspondence with prominent Russian writers.

A. Volkov in *M. Gor'kii i literaturnoe dvizhenie kontsa XIX i nachala XX veka* (M. Gorkii and the Literary Movement at the End of the 19th and the Beginning of

the 20th Century), 1951, interprets the literary activities of Gorkii (who had already achieved fame before the revolution) in order to conform with the present party line and to erase any traces of possible deviation.

Works on Soviet literature are becoming more numerous in recent years. Representative publications are L. I. Timofeev's *Russkaia sovetskaia literatura*, 1952, and *Vydaishchiesia proizvedeniia sovetskoi literatury 1950 goda*, 1952, compiled by S. Babenysheva, which is a collection of fifty articles on 1950 Stalin Prize works.

The State Publishing House of Children's Literature has published a collection of nine articles entitled *Detskaia literatura v 1950 godu* (Children's Literature in 1950), 1951; and under the auspices of the Azerbaijanian Academy of Sciences, Akhliman Akhundov has collected Azerbaijanian fairy tales that appeared in Russian under the title *Azerbaidzhanskii skazki*, Baku, 1951.

Eight plays that were awarded 1950 Stalin Prizes are incorporated into one volume entitled *Sovetskaia dramaturgiia 1950* (1951). The two novels that were awarded the First Stalin Prize in 1951 are both historical novels glorifying and interpreting past events in line with the present party doctrine. In *Stepan Razin*, 1951, S. P. Zlobin depicts Razin as a national revolutionary, leading peasant uprisings in the second half of the seventeenth century. Vilis Lacis' *K novomu beregu* (To the New Shore), 1951, translated from Latvian into Russian, describes the struggle of the Latvian peasantry against the "kulaks" during the transition to the collective-farm system of today.

A. S. Novikov-Priboi's *TSusima*, reprinted in 1952, is based on the author's experiences in the Russian Imperial Navy during the Russo-Japanese War. The au-

thor, who was a member of a revolutionary group of sailors, describes the tragic fate of the Russian fleet under Admiral Rozhdestvenskii.

The Chekhov Publishing House in New York has recently published two noteworthy books: *Dar* (Gift), 1952, by Vladimir V. Nabokov, noted Russian novelist who is also known for his English writings; and, *Izbrannye stikhotvoreniia* (Selected Poems), 1952, by Anna Akhmatova, who was a victim of the Soviet writers' purge in 1946. Another work published outside the U. S. S. R. that is worthy of mention is *Vospominaniia* (Recollections), Paris, 1950, by Ivan A. Bunin, winner of the 1933 Nobel Prize in literature.

Other Slavic Countries

PROCUREMENT TRENDS

In the past fiscal year continued efforts have been made to complement and improve the Library's existing collections and to augment them by a representative cross-section of the more relevant current monographs and serials either originating from the countries under review or focused on them from abroad. In the interest of meeting the rising demands of Government agencies, research institutions, and individual students, we have sought to keep abreast of the latest publishing developments by a systematic, selective acquisitions program, accompanied by a methodical examination of incoming periodicals and newspapers. The vicissitudes often attendant upon procuring current and retrospective publications from Soviet-controlled areas made it necessary at times to search on a truly global scale for hitherto untapped procurement sources capable of supplying essential materials that were unobtainable from established trade channels. This need has been felt with particular acuteness in

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the case of many works representative of the finest traditions of scholarship and literature in pre-Communist Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, which have disappeared almost completely from the book markets there as a result of meticulous purges of stocks of second-hand books. The tracing of substitute procurement sources led to the acquisition of a number of publications of that type.

The volume of the Library's purchases during fiscal year 1952 is reflected in the following figures:

Country	Monographs	Periodicals, newspapers and other serials (pieces)
Bulgaria.....	300	840
Czechoslovakia	1,400	520
Poland.....	1,300	1,000
Yugoslavia.....	1,475	8,000

Expansion of exchange relations with university libraries, learned societies, and other institutions also yielded a sizable amount of valuable materials. The total number of exchange receipts in all categories in fiscal year 1952 amounted to 7,970 pieces for Bulgaria, 1,221 for Czechoslovakia, 904 for Poland, and 2,740 for Yugoslavia.

The scrutiny of current national bibliographies and other materials received from Communist-controlled countries discloses a strikingly uniform pattern in the structure and substance of publishing, a finding which is also borne out by several specialized accounts on publishing activities in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.¹

¹ *Periodical and Non-Periodical Publishing*, by M. L. Danilewicz, which is Volume VIII of *The Pattern of Life in Poland*, to be reviewed in more detail in the section on Poland; *The Development of Culture and Enlightenment Work in Czechoslovakia* (Prague, 1952), by Václav Kopecký, Minister of Information in the Czechoslovak Government; and *Stalin na búlgarski* (Sofia, 1951), edited by the Bulgarian Bibliographical Institute.

THE PATTERN OF PUBLISHING

In Communist doctrine and practice no room is left for the traditional concept that regards education, information, and entertainment as the principal functions of the printed word. Instead, it is used, like every other form of intellectual expression, as an ideological weapon in the service of molding men's minds in the image of their rulers. As was recently observed by the Czechoslovak Minister of Information, Václav Kopecký, "Far from establishing a dividing line between culture and politics, we consider culture a highly effective part of politics."

To harness the printed word to the political objectives of party and state, all printing and allied industries and almost all publishing firms were nationalized. Moreover, a tightly knit network of legislative and administrative controls insures that the printed word operates as a potent political instrument. Subject to equal treatment as economic commodities, the production and distribution of books and periodicals are decreed and regulated by the State Plan. In Poland, for instance, the law concerning the Six-Year Plan provides that "in the field of publishing, the number of books and pamphlets shall rise to 9,000 titles and the annual circulation of newspapers shall increase by 82%."

Special agencies were set up to exercise rigid censorship and to keep a close watch over every phase of publishing operations, from the approval of the manuscript for printing to the distribution of the book to the reader. Whether it be the Polish Office for the Control of the Press, Publications, and Public Performances, the Czechoslovak Ministry of Information, or the Bulgarian Central Office for Publishing, Printing, and Book Trade, their functions are analogous and embrace, in general, the granting of licenses for engaging in publishing ac-

tivities, the issuing of permits for printing every book, journal, or newspaper, and the delimiting of the size of editions according to a scale of priorities in which literature on Marxism-Leninism, original Soviet works, textbooks, and technical books usually have first call. An author in Czechoslovakia thus stands a chance of having his work published only if he belongs to the Czechoslovak Writers' Union—a body with a carefully screened membership—and, furthermore, if his manuscript finds the approval of the Publishing Council in the Ministry of Information.

The actual choice of reading is channeled by various devices, such as specially designed library catalogs and controlled reading lists for members of youth groups and reading groups of the party. Finally, an elaborate system of import regulations seeks to immunize the domestic book market against undesirable information from abroad.

The content of publishing in these countries mirrors the ubiquitous grip of the Soviet Union on their intellectual life. Immense quantities of Soviet literature and propaganda are disseminated by special distribution outlets, such as the so-called Soviet Friendship Societies and special Soviet book stores, and reading of them is encouraged by compulsory instruction in Russian in primary and secondary schools and by nationwide language courses for adults. But the most potent vehicle of ideological penetration is provided by translations of Russian books in virtually all fields, with the accent on propaganda materials. In Poland, for instance, 14 million copies of the writings of Lenin and Stalin were printed between July 1948 and December 1951; 700 Soviet books were translated into Czech during 1950 alone; and 1,800,000 copies of 70 editions of Stalin's writings rolled from Bulgarian printing presses between 1944 and 1950.

The proportion between the over-all book output and Soviet translations, though fluctuating from country to country, can be assessed at a minimum of 25 to 30 percent, if computed on the basis of titles, and it is actually still higher if counted by circulation figures.

Pre-Communist intellectual creation in the countries under review built up an impressive record of independent achievement. But cultural workers are now incessantly exhorted to look up to the Soviet Union as the great teacher and model, and their mission is defined in Communist terminology as that of "engineers of the soul," a vastly propagandistic assignment to be accomplished within the narrow confines of the proclaimed dogma. In such an intellectual climate writing in numerous domains, such as the social and political sciences, economics, philosophy, and literature, is characterized by stereotypes in theme and treatment and often bears the stamp of imitation and eclecticism.

On the other hand, some noteworthy results have been produced in spheres more remote from the political scene and hence less vulnerable with regard to ideological censure and attack. Bibliographical, reference, and fine arts works, some new editions of classics, and publications in the natural sciences and technology belong to this category.

In the following sections are described some recent publications that have been selected because they are thought to add to the knowledge of these countries and their peoples or to be indicative of shifting patterns in their present existence.

BULGARIA ²

Among acquisitions from Bulgaria special attention is due the *Bŭlgarski tŭlkoven*

² Unless otherwise stated, the publications named in this section were issued in Sofia.

rechnik (1951), an elaborate dictionary of terms, definitions, etymological explanations, and colloquialisms, compiled under the chief editorship of Professor Stefan Mladenov. The first volume of 1126 pages covers the letters A to K and contains introductory chapters on landmarks in Bulgarian lexicography and orthography and a grammatical outline.

The Bulgarian Bibliographical Institute began the compilation of a bibliographical series on the political, economic, and cultural fabric of satellite countries; of these, a reading list on Poland, *Kakvo da chetem za narodnodemokraticzna republika Polsha* (1951), has been received. An inventory of Bulgarian- and foreign-language holdings in the collections of libraries in Sofia which specialize in the natural sciences, economics, and technology, is assembled in *Knigi i spisaniia v sofiskite biblioteki*, compiled by Anna Tsvetkova at the instance of the Institute of Standardization attached to the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

Prof. A. S. Beshkov is the author of an economic geography of the Balkan countries, *Ikonomicheska geografii na balkanskite strani* (1951). The topic is divided into two main categories, the "People's Democracies" (*i. e.*, Rumania and Albania), and the "Capitalistic Countries" (*i. e.*, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey), and its treatment is slanted accordingly. Nevertheless, this book is useful for its information on economic developments in Albania and Rumania. Significantly enough, the most comprehensive study of the economic geography of contemporary Bulgaria comes from a Soviet source—E. B. Valev's *Bolgariia*, the latest edition of which was printed in Moscow in 1952—and in this connection it is perhaps of interest to note that Soviet historians, too, have been at work reexamining Bulgaria's past from the

Marxist point of view and overhauling its conventional periodization.³

Bulgarian historical writings are, of course, also pervaded by the concept of economic determinism. Two recent examples of this type are Iono Mitev's *Kratka istoriia na bulgarskiiia narod* (1951), covering the ground up to 1944, and Dino G. Kósev's *Lektsii po nova bulgarska istoriia* (1951), dealing with the period from the Bulgarian national revival at the close of the eighteenth century to the liberation from Turkish rule. In *Vasil Levski* (1949) the historian Ivan Undzhiev draws a profile of this renowned fighter for Bulgaria's freedom, whose struggle against Turkish oppression the Bulgarian nation honored by a memorial erected in Sofia on the spot where he met death from the hangman's rope.

Spravochnik za kandidat-studenta za uchebnata (1950–51) *godina*, released by the Bulgarian Committee for Science, Art, and Culture (1950), is a guidebook for students planning to enroll in Bulgaria's higher educational institutions, with information on curricula, lectures, occupational prospects, and the legal requirements for university study in Bulgaria.

The historical development of the Bulgarian language is discussed from the angle of comparative linguistics, phonetics, and morphology in K. Mirchev's *Istoriia na bulgarskiiia ezik* (1950). Informative data on trends and tendencies in present literary criticism are contained in the first volume of *Razvitie na bulgarskata literatura* (1950), a symposium to be completed in four volumes, which is edited by P. Zarev and is devoted to a "critical reappraisal of literature since the Bulgarian cultural rebirth"; and a collection of essays by Pencho

³ See, for example, N. S. Derzhavin's *Istoriia Bolgarii*, of which four volumes have been published since 1945 by the Historical Institute of the U. S. S. R. Academy of Sciences.

Danchev on contemporary Bulgarian poetry, which appeared under the title *Suvremenni búlgarski poeti* (1951).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA⁴

The wide prominence given to the writings of the key figures in party and government is characteristic of publishing in Czechoslovakia as elsewhere in the Soviet sphere. The President of the Republic, Klement Gottwald, whose speeches are being issued in a succession of volumes as his "Collected Works," and his Prime Minister, Antonín Zápotocký, who in recent years has joined the ranks of novelists, belong, at least in terms of the size of the editions of their books, to the most successful writers of the country. The top grade in productivity, however, goes to Prof. Zdeněk Nejedlý, the Czechoslovak Minister of Education, who, though a musicologist by calling, has branched out over a long period of time into a diversity of topics bearing on political, social, and cultural questions. Scholars and critics have repeatedly found cause to take objection to many of his views and concepts, as well as to the partisan spirit in his approach to his themes. The multiple range of his interests is evidenced by the edition of his collected works now under way, of which the latest receipts are: *Z české kultury* (1951), a collection of essays on Czech culture, and *Alois Jirásek*, published in a second edition and now available in an English translation (1952), in which the impact of Jirásek's writings on Czech political thought and action is discussed. It is not devoid of a touch of irony that this conservative writer of historical novels, who was strongly influenced by František Palacký, should nowadays be proclaimed a kind of intellectual godfather to Communism.

⁴ Unless otherwise stated, the publications described in this section were issued in Prague.

With the distinct advantage of firsthand knowledge of the Czechoslovakia that emerged after the *coup d'état* in 1948, Dana A. Schmidt, former *New York Times* correspondent in Prague, reconstructs in *Anatomy of a Satellite Country* (Boston, 1952) the "case history of this first Western type nation under Communist rule." After a lively account of his personal experiences and of the country's historical background, Mr. Schmidt proceeds to a competent and penetrating analysis of the workings of a police state and of the cultural and economic transformations in the wake of the Communist seizure of power.

The need for a more up-to-date English-language geography has been filled by Harriet Wanklyn's *Czechoslovakia* (London, 1952), which is equipped with photographs and maps and features chapters on the country's physical geography and demography, the principal branches of its economy, and its system of communications. Lectures on Marxist economic theory, given by Felix Oliva at the School for Economics at Prague, were embodied in *Politická ekonomie* (1950). The pitfalls in the drive for the collectivization of Czechoslovak agriculture and the unsuccessful measures in stepping up labor productivity and in meeting the precarious food situation can be gleaned from *Czechoslovakian Agriculture on a New Path* (1951), by Jiří Koťátko, who is the Deputy Minister of Agriculture in the present Czechoslovak Government.

The dawn of Slavic history is explored in *Jižní Morava země dávných Slovanů* (Brno, 1950), by Josef Poulík, who finds that the available archaeological evidence—samples of which are reproduced in the book—substantiates the existence of an old Slavonic culture in South Moravia as far back as the fifth century B. C. Edited by the Slovak Academy of Arts and Sciences as the second volume in a series on Slovak

history, Ján Dekan's *Začiatky slovenských dejín a Riša Veľkomoravská* (Bratislava, 1951), is, in the words of the preface, "the first attempt at revising the prevailing bourgeois nationalistic concepts regarding the initial period of our national and political past, in consonance with the principles of historical materialism." Daniel Rapant, Professor of History in the Komenský University at Bratislava, has now completed *Slovenské povstanie roku 1848-49* (Turčiansky Sv. Martin, 1937-50), a documented five-volume treatise on the Slovak uprising in 1848-49.

František Trávníček, an authority on Slavic philology, dedicated his *Mluvnice spisovné češtiny* (1949), a scholarly treatment of the grammar of the Czech literary language, to the memory of the Russian linguist Shakhmatov, who in 1918 encouraged him to embark on this undertaking. The first volume deals with phonetics, morphology, and etymology, the second with syntax. Recent receipts of dictionaries include *Česko-ruský slovník*, the second edition of a Czech-Russian dictionary by Alexandra Schierová (1951); a Russian-Czech and Czech-Russian dictionary of technology, *Technický slovník rusko-český* by Václav Haluza (1950); and the first volume (A to O) of a Slovak-Russian dictionary of more than a hundred thousand words, *Slovensko-ruský prekladový slovník*, by A. V. Isačenko (Bratislava, 1950).

In 1950 Czechoslovak writers were called to a conference for a briefing on the need for a total doctrinal penetration of literature. A report delivered on that occasion by Ladislav Štoll, a vociferous proponent of ideological conformity in literature, was later printed under the title *Třicet let boju za českou socialistickou poesii* (1950), which can be considered as a programmatic statement on writing acceptable as to form and topic.

Karol Rosenbaum edited for the Matica

Slovenská Slovenské humoresky ilustrované Mikulášom Alešom (1951), a collection of Slovak humorous short stories with fine drawings by Aleš and an essay on his relationship to Slovakia. There is also a new translation by E. A. Soudek of Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, which is entitled *Jak se vám líbí* (1951).

Several retrospective studies in the fine arts also deserve mention here. Competent pictorial and verbal comment in the first volume of *České umění gotické* (1949), compiled by A. Kutal and others, guides the reader to the finest Gothic art treasures in Czech architecture and sculpture. Two generations of the prodigious Mánes family, among them the older brothers Václav and Antonín and the latter's children Josef, Quido, and Amálie—all of them painters of splendid talent—represent Czech painting at its best. A brief illustrated study by Antonín Matějček, entitled *Mánesové* (1949), pays tribute to their artistic creation.

In the past year the Library was able to acquire from the collection of the late Thomas Čapek five bound volumes of brochures and miscellaneous periodicals, which are recorded in the catalogs as *Česko-americké tiskopisy*. They afford revealing sidelights on Czech immigration to the United States, the cultural life of the immigrants in the new country, and their spirited participation in the struggle for the independence of their native land during the first World War.

POLAND⁵

Noteworthy among the Polish lexicographical acquisitions are the revitalized editions of two standard dictionaries: *Słownik języka polskiego*, the famous eight-volume dictionary of the Polish language,

⁵ The Polish publications mentioned here were issued in Warsaw, unless otherwise stated.

originally published during the period 1900-27 under the editorship of J. Karłowicz and other linguists, and a photo-offset edition of the second revised edition (1854-60) of Samuel B. Linde's *Słownik języka polskiego*, an etymological dictionary of the Polish language first published in 1807. There is also a reprint of the second edition of the two-volume *Trzaski, Everta i Michalskiego słownik angielsko-polski i polsko-angielski* (1950), one of the most useful Polish-English and English-Polish dictionaries, compiled by W. Kierst. W. Skibicki's *Angielsko-polska terminologia handlu morskiego* (1951) contains about 700 Polish definitions and translations of the most current English terms for maritime trade.

The Mid-European Research and Planning Center at Paris is sponsoring a 21-volume series of research reports under the title *The Pattern of Life in Poland* (Paris, 1952-), of which at least 15 have appeared so far. Copiously drawing on original and recent sources, this competent inquiry into all major phases of contemporary Poland bids fair to yield eventually a considerable amount of useful information.

The incisive transformations which primary, secondary, and adult education have undergone of late in Poland are mirrored in Władysław Ozga's *Oświata w planie 6-letnim* (1951). Particularly revealing are two chapters concerning acceleration in the training of ideologically reliable teachers "qualified to educate the fighters for Communism" in Poland and the creation of a satisfactory "class composition" of the student body.

Publications in the field of economics are completely devoted to discussions of planning and restatements of the economic tenets of Marxism-Leninism. To these belong the *Zarys ekonomii politycznej socjalizmu* by Włodzimierz Brus and Maksymil-

ian Pohorille, published in a second edition in 1951, which is an outline of the political economy of Socialism, and *Handel w planie sześcioletnim* (1950), edited by H. Jar-nuszkiewicz, which deals with the changes envisaged by the Six-Year Plan in domestic and foreign trade. A Western treatment of the subject has become available in Jack Taylor's *The Economic Development of Poland, 1919-1950* (Ithaca, N. Y., 1952), which provides factual information based on English source materials. Characteristic of present-day Polish writing in philosophy is *Narodziny i rozwój filozofii marksistowskiej* (1950), by Adam Schaff, one of Polish Communism's leading theorists, who discusses the development of Marxist philosophy and grossly overstates its role in Polish pre-Communist thinking. Two of Poland's outstanding military leaders in World War II, now living in exile, made valuable contributions to the investigation of the military history of this period. Gen. Tadeusz Bór-Komorowski gives an account of the epic Warsaw uprising at the close of World War II in *Armia podziemna* (London, 1951), and Gen. Władysław Anders analyzes the causes of Hitler's military debacle in the Soviet Union in *Kleska Hitlera w Rosji, 1941-1945* (London, 1952).

An editorial committee of Polish emigré scholars undertook the compilation of *Juliusz Słowacki, 1809-1849* (London, 1951), a commemorative volume in celebration of the centenary of the death of one of Poland's greatest poets, whose life and creations were closely connected with the so-called Great Emigration, which left Poland after the unsuccessful rising of 1830-31. The volume contains 21 scholarly studies in 4 languages (English, French, Italian and Polish) contributed by Polish and foreign experts in Polish literature, and it concludes with a bibliography of writings by and about Słowacki,

which appeared outside Poland between 1939 and 1950.

In 1947 the Instytut Zachodni at Poznań started the publication of a series of symposia devoted to the historical background, geography, ethnology, and the economic and cultural structure of the western regions of postwar Poland. The following volumes have been acquired: *Dolny Śląsk* (Lower Silesia) and *Pomorze zachodnie* (Western Pomerania), both in two volumes, under the editorship of Kyril Sosnowski and Janusz Deresiewicz, respectively; and *Ziemia Lubuska* (The Leubus Region), edited by Michał Sczaniecki.

The story of five centuries of Polish painting, from the Gothic art of the Jagiello period to the Polish modern schools of painting, is told pictorially in *500 [Piećset] lat malarstwa polskiego* (Warsaw, 1950). Sponsored by the Ministry of Culture and Art of the Polish Republic, this handsome volume features introductory texts in Czech, English, French, Polish, and Russian.

The 1952 edition of *Rocznik Polonii* (*Poles Abroad*), a yearbook published under the editorship of Bohdan Olgierd Jezewski by the publishing firm of Taurus, Ltd., is replete with information on Polish political, cultural, religious, and social activities all over the world. Its survey of Polish periodical literature abroad reveals that out of a total of 139 titles 65 appear in the United States, 30 in Great Britain, and 10 in France.

A word should be said in this connection about two outstanding Polish cultural centers in Western Europe: the Polish Library in Paris and the Polish University College Library in London. Founded in 1838 by leaders of the Polish emigration in Paris (among whom were Prince Adam Czartoryski and Adam Mickiewicz), the Polish Library was an adjunct of the Polish Historical-Literary Society in Paris until

1893, when it came under the jurisdiction of the Academy of Science and Learning in Cracow with the proviso that it was to continue to serve the cause of Polish independence and freedom. Just recently this provident stipulation came in good stead when, in connection with the closing of the reputed Academy of Science and Learning in Cracow and the foundation of a new Polish Academy of Sciences, the Polish Library was returned to the Historical-Literary Society in Paris and was thus preserved for its original purpose. Its latest publishing activities comprise the first postwar Polish reference encyclopedia *Podreczna encyklopedia powszechna*, which will appear in 20 installments.

The Polish University College Library in London, besides being a repository of specialized collections, publishes a quarterly list of acquisitions, *Books in Polish*, and is engaged in preparing a bibliography of publications of the Polish emigration and of foreign-language works on Poland.

YUGOSLAVIA ⁶

For the first time since the end of World War II the Yugoslav Federal Institute for Statistics has released a directory of localities, *Imenik naseljenih mesta u Federativnoj Narodnoj Republici Jugoslaviji* (1951), which presents a comprehensive picture of Yugoslavia's administrative structure in the following three parts: the administrative-territorial division by federated republics, provinces, and districts; administrative bodies by districts; and an alphabetical register of localities, with a description of the type of the locality, nearest postal facilities, and higher administrative units to which they belong.

The truly impressive record of contributions made by Yugoslav scholarship to

⁶ Unless otherwise stated, Belgrade is the place of publication for the items described in this section.

learning and knowledge is reflected in *Popis izdanja Jugoslavenske Akademije, 1867-1950* (Zagreb, 1951), a 521-page catalog encompassing all publications that appeared under the aegis of the Yugoslav Academy of Learning and Art between 1867 and 1950. The arrangement is chronological, and the contents of serials and collective works are indexed. An alphabetical author index listing each author's monographic works and his contributions to symposia and periodicals further facilitates the identification of research materials. In addition to serving as a useful bibliographical aid, this volume is certain to be consulted with profit by libraries desirous of strengthening their collections through exchanges with the Academy. This aim will also be served by an account of the publishing activities of the Serbian Academy of Sciences from 1947 to 1950, entitled *Pregled izdanja 1947-1950* (1950), and by a list of doctoral dissertations, *Doktorske disertacije na Beogradskom Univerzitetu* (1951), completed at the University of Belgrade between 1905 and 1950.

The postwar development and present state of Yugoslavia's educational system is depicted in *Školstvo u F. N. R. Jugoslaviji od školske 1945-1946 do 1950-1951 godine* (1952), published by the Council for Science and Culture of the Yugoslav Government and provided with numerous illustrations, statistical tables, and diagrams.

A course of lectures on Yugoslav economic geography delivered by N. Dragičević at the School for Journalism at Belgrade was made available in book form under the title *Ekonomska geografija Jugoslavije* (1951). Supported by numerous statistical data, it deals in special sections with the location and structure of Yugoslavia's power resources and basic industries. *Privredni sistem FNRJ* (Zagreb, 1951), compiled by a joint editorial com-

mittee, focuses on the economic system of present-day Yugoslavia; and the organization and functions of banking in Yugoslavia are the subject of Slavko M. Čuković's *Organizacija i poslovanje banaka FNRJ* (1951).

Prof. Aleksandar Belić of the University of Belgrade is the author of a history of the Serbo-Croatian language, *Istorija srpsko-hrvatskog jezika* (1950), and of a treatise on the contemporary Serbo-Croatian literary language, *Savremeni srpskohrvatski književni jezik* (1951). The Slovenian Academy of Sciences is responsible for an up-to-date edition of *Slovenski pravopis* (Ljubljana, 1950), a Webster-type dictionary containing also the rules of Slovenian orthography. *Slovenačka istorija 1813-1914*, by Ferdo Gestrin and Vasilij Melik (1951), is a Slovenian history written with a Marxist slant.

Receipts from the Macedonian orbit include *Makedonska bibliografija* (Skopje, 1951), a bibliography of Macedonian publishing compiled by the National Library at Skopje, and an anthology of Macedonian lyrical poetry, entitled *Antologija na makedonskata lirika* (1951).

Only a few examples of the multitudinous receipts in the field of Yugoslav fine arts can be mentioned here: *Likovni svet*, the 1951 symposium of the Government Publishing House of Slovenia on architecture, painting, sculpture, and folk art in Yugoslavia, a handsome, profusely illustrated album with texts in Slovenian and résumés in English and French; and *Stare srpske minijature* (1950), by Svetozar Radojčić, a well-arranged collection of old Serbian miniatures with explanatory texts.

In the field of technology, Vasilije Simić's *Istoriski razvoj našeg rudarstva* (1951), recounts the history of the exploitation of Yugoslavia's mineral deposits from antiquity to the present time.

Hungary⁷

Reference works received from Hungary included a large *English-Hungarian Technical Dictionary* (1951), published by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The Hungarian Historical Society began with in its "Five-Year Plan" the publication of the Hungarian historical bibliography *Magyar történeti bibliográfia*. The first series in five volumes, of which three were published during the years 1950-52, covers the period 1825-67 and lists books and articles in periodicals and newspapers. The period 1867-1945 will be dealt with later in another series of four volumes. The Hungarian National Archives initiated the publication of *Levéltári leltárak*, an inventory in two parts. The first part, *A magyar kancellária levéltára* (1952), edited by Imre Wellmann, is devoted to government documents before 1848; and the second part, *Az 1848-49 évi minisztérium levéltára* (1950), edited by Győző Ember, is concerned with the first parliamentary government of 1848-49. The historian Domokos Kosáry is the author of an introductory study on the use of Hungarian historical source material and historical literature, which is entitled *Bevezetés a magyar történelem forrásaiba és irodalmába* (1951).

Several voluminous standard works on the history, geography, ethnography, and folklore of Hungary, published since the late thirties, represent important additions to the Library's Hungarian collection. Among them are: Hóman and Szekfü's *Magyar történet* (Hungarian History), first published in 1935-36 in five volumes and later extended to eight; the handsomely illustrated history of Hungarian civilization and culture, *Magyar művelődéstörténet*

(1939-42), a symposium in five volumes, edited by Sándor Domanovsky; *Magyarság néprajza* (1941-43), the standard work on Hungarian ethnography in four volumes; and *Magyar föld-magyar faj* (1936-38), one of the best regional anthropogeographies of Hungary, also in four volumes. *Magyarország geográfiai szótára*, compiled by Elek Fényes in four volumes, has also been added to the Library's holdings. This rare geographical dictionary of Hungary, published more than a century ago (1851), was the first compilation of statistical information on all localities of Hungary.

In 1949, Erik Molnár, the leading Hungarian Communist historian and at present a member of the Cabinet, in his two-volume *A magyar társadalom története* was the first to "re-evaluate" the early and medieval history of Hungary up to 1526 in the light of the Marxist-Leninist theory of class struggle and economic materialism. Of great documentary value is Elemér Mályusz's *Zsigmondkori oklevéltár 1387-1399* (1951), containing hitherto unpublished documents of the reign of Sigismund (King of Hungary, 1386-1437; German Emperor, 1411-1437). Other historical publications that have been received are: the first three volumes of the collected works of Lajos Kossuth, *Kossuth Lajos összes munkái* in the series "Fontes Historiae Hungaricae Aevi Recentioris"; Gyula Mérei's *Magyar iparfejlődés, 1790-1848* (1951), on the development of Hungarian industry for that period; and Győző Ember's collection of documents on the peasant movements in Hungary, *Iratok az 1848-i magyarországi parasztmozgalmak történetéhez* (1951).

The publications of the Hungarian Institute for Labor Movements, the Magyar Munkásmozgalmi Intézet, deal with specific topics and periods in the history of the Hungarian working class, such as *A magyar munkásmozgalom történetének válogatott dokumentumai* (1951); *A magyar taná-*

⁷Unless otherwise stated, the publications mentioned in this section were issued in Budapest.

csköztársaság 1919-ben (1950), a Marxist "re-evaluation" of the abortive Soviet dictatorship of 1919 in Hungary under Béla Kun (whose name, incidentally, is completely omitted); and other volumes which offer a slanted history of the Social Democratic Party (now outlawed) and of the free Trade Union movement before the Russian occupation. *A Rákosi-per* (1950), the record of the spectacular 1925 and 1935 trials of the Communist agitator Mátyás Rákosi, was also published in French and German. The collections of speeches, memoirs and articles of Mátyás Rákosi, József Révai, Zoltán Vas, and Ernő Gerő, represent the new "classical literature" of the Hungarian Communists. To this group also belong the philosophical and sociological essays of the late László Rudas, and the literary studies of György Lukács.

In the field of economics, *A hároméves terv befejezése* (1950), a publication on the results of the Three-Year Plan (1947-49) by Zoltán Vas, head of the National Planning Office, should be read and evaluated on the basis of the critical study, *Economic Planning in Hungary, 1947-9* (London, 1952), by the former Undersecretary in the Hungarian Ministry of Finance, György Kemény. *A magyar népgazdaság öt éves terve* (1950), and *Öt éves tervünk—béke-terv* (1951), by Ernő Gerő, contain directives and regulations concerning the Five-Year Plan (1950-54) in Communist Hungary. One of the best sources on the role of raw material and power resources in the Five-Year Plan is *Öt éves tervünk anyag—és energiakérdései* (1951), published by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Other publications describe and eulogize the "achievements" of the Plan, such as *A mi hazánk* (1951), edited by Sári Bars, and *A jövőt építjük* (1951), by István Friss. László Soós' *Egyszámmlarend* (1950)

and *Vállalati pénzgazdálkodás* (1951) belong to the publications that deal with centralized accounting methods and the industrial organization of the planned economy. Several publications discuss the radical changes in the economic and social pattern of village life in Hungary during and after the land reform. Among them are Sándor Gergely's *Falusi jelentés* (1950) and András Sándor's *Hiradás a pusztáról, 1945-1950* (1951). Reports on farms, villages and *kolkhozes* (collective farms in Communist dominated countries), including the formation of the first cooperative *agrorod* (city-like collective farms), can be found in *Turkeve* (1951) and *Az új Turkeve* (1952), by Imre Dobozy. Domokos Varga's *Mezőgazdaságunk gépesítése az öt éves tervben* (1952), deals with the mechanization of agriculture during the Five-Year Plan.

In the cultural field, among the most important acquisitions is *Gyermekdalok* (1951), the first large volume of the series, "Corpus Musicae Popularis Hungaricae," started by the late Béla Bartók and now published by Zoltán Kodály. Collections in the field of folklore added during the year were Gyula Ortutay's *Magyar népművészet* (1941) in two volumes; *Székegy népballadák* (1948) by György Buday and Gyula Ortutay; and Lajos Hegedüs' two volumes of Trans-Danubian collections (1951). Numerous Hungarian biographies and autobiographies have been received by the Library. Especially noteworthy are those on E. Ady (two volumes by György Bölöni and Gyula Földessy), Géza Gárdonyi, József Bem, József Attila, Péter Veres, Ignac Semmelweis, Lajos Kassák, Ferencz Kazinczy, Lajos Nagy and Béla Bartók. A new type of biography is devoted to the lives of the so-called Stakhanovites, prize-winning workers, engineers, etc. The Library of Congress succeeded in acquiring for its collections, the literary and

political essays of Dezső Szabó *Az egész látóhatár* (3 vols., 1939), and László Németh *A minőség forradalma* (5 vols., 1939-1943), as well as the complete literary works of László Mécs, Lőrinc Szabó, and others now banished from the library shelves in Communist Hungary.

Several large albums present the creative work of Hungarian painters and sculptors, such as the collected works, *Munkái* (1951), of Sándor Ék (also known under the name of A. Keil). *Új magyar képző művészet* (1951), is devoted to the postwar artists. Other albums on the life and works of Mihály Munkácsy by Károly Lyka (1952), and on Miklós Barabás by Edit Hoffmann (1950), offer new insight into the work of these eminent Hungarian painters of the last century. Several publications on the film industry describe its present status behind the Iron Curtain. Béla Balázs' *Filmkultúra* (1948) also appeared in an English translation by Edith Bone, published in London in 1952 under the title *Theory of the Film—the Character and Growth of a New Art*.

The status of the rich, historic art treasures and architectural monuments of Hungary, including the results of new excavations, are listed and surveyed in the stand-

ard series compiled by István Genthon and his collaborators. The first volume, *Esztergom műemlékei, I rész. Muzeumok, kincstár, könyvtár* (1949), deals with the museums, treasury, and library of Esztergom, the seat of the first Hungarian archbishopric; and the second volume, *Visegrád műemlékei* (1951), by D. Dercsényi, describes the royal palaces and fortifications of Visegrád, the seat of the Hungarian kings in the Middle Ages.

László Gerő's *A budai vár helyreállítása* (1951), deals with the restoration of the historical section and the Bourg of Buda ruined by the siege of 1944-45. *Budapest műemlékei 1950* (Volume XV), gives an account of new discoveries of archeological and historical relics excavated in Budapest between 1943 and 1948.

In connection with the 1952 Olympic games, in which Hungary won third place, the Hungarian National Sport Office published in 1952 *Sportszótár*, an international sports dictionary in Russian, French, English, German, and Hungarian, and a guidebook on athletics, sports, and physical education entitled *Vezérfonal a testnevelés és sport kérdéseinek tanulmányozásához* (1951).

SOME PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Classification—Class U—Military Science. 3d ed., 1952. 86 p. Paper. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 75 cents. Edited by Miss L. Belle Voegeléin, this edition incorporates additions and changes in the schedules for materials relating to military science that have been made since the second edition was published in 1928. Provisions are made "for new types of warfare, troops, and weapons and for such topics as mutual security programs and industrial mobilization."

List of Titles of Motion Pictures and Filmstrips for Which Library of Congress Cards Are Available. 128 p. Processed. Vol. 1, no. 1, October 1952. Free upon request to the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. The purpose of this new publication is to make available to those who produce, distribute, or use film materials the titles of motion pictures and filmstrips for which the Library has printed cards. Approximately 4,600 film titles are listed, and supplementary lists will be issued as additional cards are printed. A cumulation will be published annually.

Philosophical Periodicals: An Annotated World List. Compiled by David Baumgardt, Consultant in Philosophy. 89 p. Processed. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 65 cents. This bibliography lists 489 periodicals from some 71 areas. Brief annotations indicate

the "degree of philosophical relevance" of the periodicals' contents.

Presidential Inaugurations: A Supplementary List of References, 1949-52. 18 p. Processed. Compiled by the General Reference and Bibliography Division. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 25 cents. Contains 130 entries that supplement those published in the selected list of references entitled *Presidential Inaugurations*, which was compiled for the 1949 Inaugural Committee.

Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress. Supplement 1949-51. 17 p. Paper. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 20 cents. Contains additions and changes made in the *Rules* since their publication in 1949 and policy decisions underlying the Library's application of the *Rules*.

Southeast Asia: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Reference Sources. Compiled by Cecil Hobbs of the Orientalia Division. 163 p. Processed. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.15. Comprises a bibliographical guide to books and periodical literature dealing with the region of Southeast Asia. Divided into seven parts: Southeast Asia general, Burma, Thailand, and the States of Indochina, Malaya, Indonesia, and the Philippines.